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LAST EDITION

## ANOTHER GERMAN PEACE NOTE IS SAID TO BE DUE

Attitude of United States and  
Allied Nations Unchanged in  
Refusal to Deal With Emper-  
or William or His Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Press reports, apparently reliable, have reached here to the effect that Emperor William, in his holiday message, will make what is termed a final appeal to his enemies for peace, placing upon them responsibility for bloodshed in 1918.

Some such message as this has been anticipated in administration circles for some time, as the regular season for peace is due in Germany. It is just a year ago this week that the first bogus peace proposal was sent out from Berlin. On that occasion the then German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, in explaining the proposal, said to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor here:

"The winter season is on and both sides will be more or less inactive. We think the time can be well employed in arranging for possible negotiations, and to avoid, if possible, another year of war."

Seated on the rail in front of the fireplace in the Embassy, where the Ambassador was wont to receive members of the press, he went on to expatiate on the horrors of war and upon the magnanimity of his Government in making the offer of peace to the world.

That was just before the Ambassador called for \$50,000 to use in influencing Congress against the active participation of this country in the war, and also just before he advised von Bernstorff-Hollweg what agencies could be employed in blowing up Canadian bridges. The Ambassador's message of gentleness and humanity was given out just a few days before the President learned the details of Germany's plan to subjugate the entire world.

The message from Berlin that the Emperor is to use the holiday season to send out another siren note, strikes Administration ears, attuned as they are at this season to thoughts of generosity and reverence, most discordantly. Officially, however, as the President has made known repeatedly, and as the Allies have also said, no appeal from Emperor William or any of his Government as at present constituted, can ever be received. That means clearly to the world that neither this Government nor the Allies will ever negotiate with the Hohenzollerns. It is taken to mean, also, that when finally Germany is defeated, peace will be made with some new Government of the German people, for the present Emperor and all his subordinates must disappear. As one diplomatist has said to The Christian Science Monitor correspondent:

"It is folly even to speculate on the possibility that negotiations on any terms could be opened with the monster that has brought all this disaster to the world. To do such would be to smother the memory of all the men of Great Britain, France and Italy who have given themselves to this cause. It would dishonor the thousands and tens of thousands of women and girls who have been sacrificed on the altar of Prussian fury. It would insult all the heroes of America which have given their boys to drive autocracy from the earth."

To observers here, in view of the position taken by his enemies, the persistent and repeated offers of peace by the Emperor indicate that he is talking more for home consumption than for any effect his words may have upon his enemies. For it is taken that he must know the condition that confronts him, and that in the end he must disappear.

The peace report from Berlin, the return of the United States mission with the message that the Allies contemplate only winning the war, and that peace was not once mentioned while the mission was abroad, coupled with the Russian situation, constituted the chief points of interest in the international situation on Sunday in Washington. Colonel House's report which he will give to Secretary Lansing today is expected to show the close cooperation established with the Allies in the war. This cooperation is to apply not only in the field, but also in the manifold activities connected with supplies, both for the armies and the navies.

As for the Russian situation, no special concern is manifested over the mere negotiations for an armistice, because the Russian Army has been considered out of the problem for several months. The Russian situation has served simply to open the eyes of officials here to the increased responsibility placed upon the United States by the collapse of Russia and to the lengthening of the war by the opening of Russia as a source of supplies for Germany.

It is now revealed that the tapping of Russian wheat stores has been the main objective of the propaganda of disorganization carried on by German agents. The release of the German and Austrian forces on the eastern front, while making the problem on the west and on the Italian fronts more difficult, is considered less important than the relief of the food pressure in Germany.

More than ordinary interest is at-

## LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

There has been practically no movement on any of the fronts save that in Palestine, where General Allenby has pushed forward, meeting with very little resistance, to the northeast of Jerusalem, and further securing the approaches to the city. His aeroplanes have also been busy in the Jordan Valley and upon the Jordan itself, destroying by bombs the motor boats and sheds along its banks.

Admiral von Tirpitz on Peace

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The German papers contain lengthy accounts of the speech of Grand Admiral von Tirpitz before the Hamburg branch of the Fatherland Party, in which the Admiral said:

"Up to the present in this war, Great Britain has won, rather than lost. Peace based on the status quo ante or on renunciation, therefore, is out of the question for Germany."

With reference to the rumor that Germany would give up Zebrugge and Ostend if the British evacuated Calais, von Tirpitz said:

"The evacuation of Calais would never be equivalent to the loss of such first-class security. Moreover, the channel tunnel will become a factor after the war. For real security, we should have, besides Flanders and (Continued on page two, column two)

## ARGUMENTS BEGUN ON PROHIBITION

Debate in House on National  
Amendment—Mr. Gard of  
Ohio Leads Opposition—Vote  
to Be Taken at 5 P. M.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Debate on the prohibition constitutional amendment was begun in the House of Representatives today. Representative Webb of North Carolina opening the argument for the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. Webb outlined the general features of the amendment and expressed the belief that its adoption would accomplish more for the welfare "physically, mentally and morally" of the American people than any single act of legislation ever before enacted. He declared that the pernicious effects of alcohol had done more to disrupt national unity, to destroy domestic happiness, which, he said, "is the basis of all national life," than any agency of evil or than the cumulative destructive force of all other agencies of evil.

Representative Gard, of Ohio, leading the opposition to the amendment on the Democratic side of the House, told the House that he opposed the adoption of the amendment because it would tend to create national dissatisfaction. He referred to the President's address to Congress dwelling on the statement made by the Chief Executive at that time that the chief purpose of Congress should be the enacting of such legislation as would contribute to the winning of the war.

Because the adoption of the amendment would detract from national unity, said Mr. Gard, at a time when national unity is to be a deciding factor in the winning of the war, it should, he declared, be defeated.

Mr. Gard declared that the President, under existing law, has ample authority to deal with the liquor situation during the war, which he removed, he argued, the necessity of adopting the amendment as a war necessity.

It is hard to determine whether the prohibition amendment will be adopted when it comes to a final vote at 5 o'clock today. Its sponsors express their utmost confidence that the neces-

(Continued on page six, column one)

## HOOVER REFUSED PERMIT TO SPEAK

Senate Committee Investigating  
Sugar Shortage Denies Him  
Privilege to Make Statement  
for the Food Administration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—After spending an hour in secret session today, the senate committee investigating the shortage of sugar refused to permit Herbert C. Hoover, Federal Food Administrator, to make a statement on behalf of the Federal Food Administration.

Continuing his testimony, Claus A. Spreckels, president of the Federal Sugar Refining Company of New York, stated that officials of the food administration connected with the American Sugar Refining Company were directly responsible for the shortage of sugar on the Atlantic seaboard. At the time when it became apparent that the East was facing a shortage of sugar, he said that the California-Hawaiian Sugar Refining Company in which, he asserted, Mr. Rolph is interested, had 70,000 tons of raw sugar, and of this they refused to send any to eastern refineries.

Mr. Spreckels said, moreover, that he appealed to Mr. Rolph to relieve some of this stock for eastern use, especially in view of the fact that the beet crop ready to be marketed would insure California an adequate supply of sugar.

In answer to allegations of conspiracy between the Federal Food Administration and the American Sugar Refining Company, made by Mr. Spreckels before the committee, Mr. Hoover issued on Saturday a statement to the effect that Mr. Spreckels is opposed to the Food Administration and would like to see it destroyed. Mr. Hoover intimates that the reason why Mr. Spreckels is so opposed is because the Food Administration stepped in and prevented refiners from making exorbitant profits at the expense of the consuming public. It is Mr. Hoover's contention that the lack of shipping and the food requirements of the American and all armies in the field made it imperative to use available tonnage for the transportation of food supplies. If, he says, it be the case that there are 9,000,000 tons of sugar in Java, it is confusing the issue to bring this inaccessible surplus into the argument. Mr. Hoover further contends that if men like Mr. Spreckels had been permitted to go along making contracts on their own initiative without hindrance from the Food Administration the price of sugar on the Atlantic seaboard would have reached 30 cents a pound.

Food Administrator Hoover vehemently denies Mr. Spreckels' allegation that the interests of the producers in the United States have been overlooked or in any way sacrificed. The domestic beet producers, he says, are satisfied and are planting a larger acreage than ever before, for the very reason that the Food Administration, in fixing a high price for the Cuban crop, has guaranteed a fair profit for the beet planters in the United States.

As the investigation into the sugar shortage proceeds, it is becoming evident that a good deal of business animosity between rival sugar magnates has made the task of the Food Administration one of great difficulty. Mr. Spreckels and Mr. Babst, rival sugar magnates, who have engaged for some time in a close competition, have already, it is felt, contradicted each other before the Senate committee. In these circumstances, it is pointed out that the allegations of one party are worth as much as those of the other. There may have been, as Mr. Hoover intimates, a desire on the part of these antagonistic elements to use the Food Administration as a club to settle their long-standing differences. Mr. Spreckels told the committee

that the American Sugar Refining Company was able to regulate prices in the market for any crop of sugar.

"When the Cuban sugar price goes up, beet and Hawaiian prices go up, too, for it's all controlled by the one concern," he said. "So for the Food Administration to fix a price for Cuban sugar is only to fix the price for the American Sugar Refining Company in every market."

The witness declared that the price of \$5.875 fixed by the Food Administration for unrefined Cuban sugar delivered in New York harbor was more than twice the price paid a little more than a year ago.

"This means that the consumer would have to pay not less than 9 cents a pound for simple granulated sugar and 3 cents more a pound for lump sugar," Mr. Spreckels went on. "That would not include the wholesale and retail profiteering. By the time the consumer gets it, the sugar would cost more than 10 cents a pound for the granulated."

Mr. Spreckels maintained that the price-fixing scheme of the Food Administration for Cuban raw sugar would mean only an increase in profit to the Cuban planter, an advance in cost to the American consumer and augmented profit to the American Sugar Refining Company.

"But wouldn't high prices encourage production in Cuba?" asked Senator Reed.

"No; it takes 15 to 18 months to mature a sugar crop," replied Mr. Spreckels. (Continued on page six, column seven)

## ARMISTICE SIGNED ON RUSSIAN FRONT

Central Powers and Bolshevik-  
sky Government to Begin  
Peace Negotiations at Once—  
Transfer of Troops to Cease

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—

The Bolsheviks' official news agency announces that Russia and Germany have agreed upon the terms of an armistice. Leon Trozky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, declared at a meeting of the Petrograd Council of Soldiers and Workmen's delegates that peace negotiations would be begun immediately after the armistice had been signed.

The Foreign Minister announced that for a time a break in the negotiations seemed imminent because General Hoffmann, the German negotiator, insisted on the right to transfer troops in small units. The German commander finally accepted the Russian formula.

"We can't and won't aid militarism in any way," said Mr. Trozky. "This question of transferring troops was most fundamental. I think our formula is considered by our allies to be satisfactory."

The Russian delegates constituting the armistice committee at Brest-Litovsk advised the Bolsheviks' authorities at the Smolny Institute for an agreement was reached with the Germans on Friday concerning the transfer of troops. It was to this effect:

"Both sides signing their agreement bind themselves until Dec. 30, 1917 (Jan. 12, 1918) not to carry on operative military transfers on the front from the Baltic to the Black Sea, except such transfers as were already begun up to the moment of signing this agreement."

German Version of Truce

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—An armistice agreement between the Bolsheviks' Government and the Central Powers, which becomes effective from noon today, was signed at

(Continued on page two, column six)

## GERMANS SINK BRITISH VESSELS

Destroyer, Six Merchantmen and  
Five Armed Trawlers  
Lost—Investigation Planned

LONDON, England (Monday)—Four

German destroyers carried out a raid in British waters early on Wednesday morning, sinking eight merchantmen, one British destroyer, five armed trawlers and damaging one other trawler. The announcement of these losses was made in the House of Commons late today by Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Dr. Macnamara, financial secretary to the Admiralty.

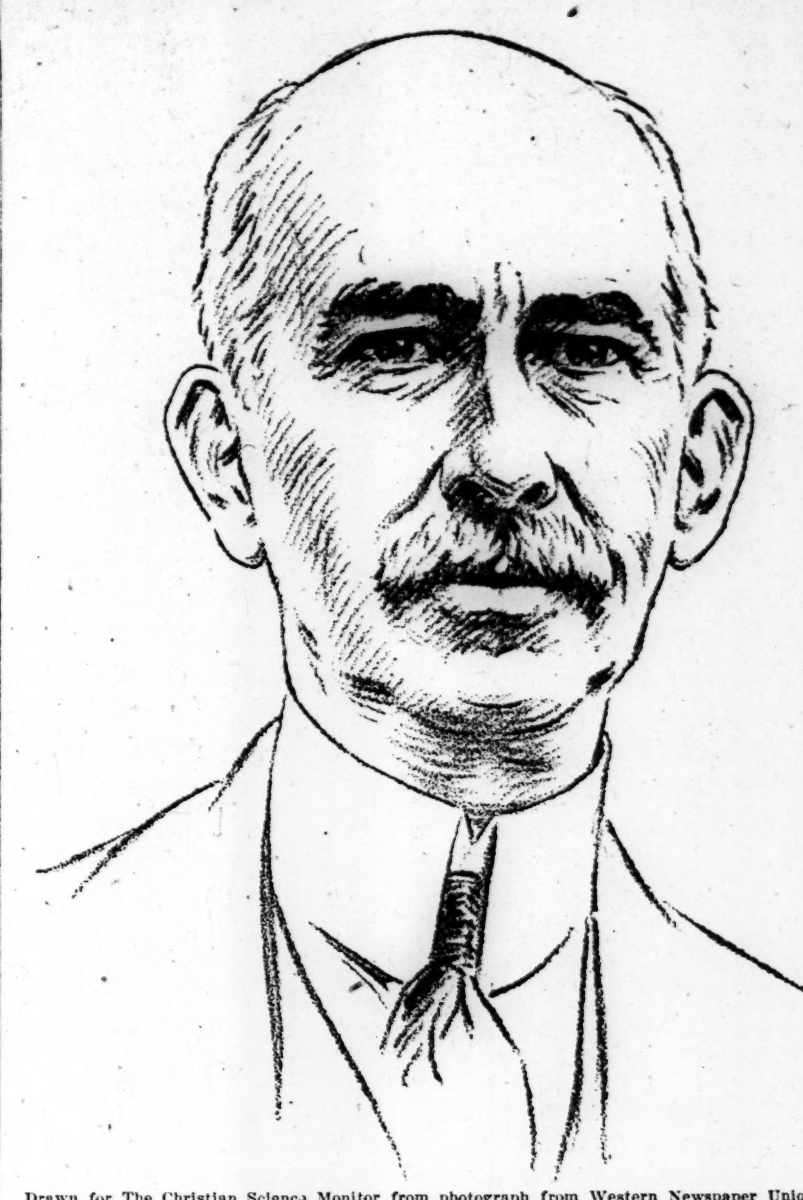
Sir Eric first announced the loss of one British destroyer, six merchantmen and four armed British trawlers. The ships were all part of a convoy bound for Norway. One of the six merchantmen was a neutral, the other five being British ships.

Two British destroyers formed the armed escort to this fleet and it was one of these that was sunk, according to Sir Eric Geddes.

Six of the sunken merchantmen aggregated 8000 tons.

Sir Eric declared that an Admiralty inquiry was proceeding to ascertain why the protecting British forces were not present at the time their convoy was attacked.

Dr. Macnamara, financial secretary to the Admiralty, told the House that one trawler had been sunk, one had been damaged and two neutral merchantmen had been destroyed on Wednesday before dawn by enemy destroyers of the Tynes. Eight of the crew were killed he reported.



Col. Edward M. House

## SUCCESS TOLD OF AMERICAN MISSION

Colonel House Reports on Its  
Work and States That Efforts  
of the Allies Were Focused  
by the Paris Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Col. E. M. House, chairman of the American Mission to Europe, returned to America on Saturday and will make formal report to President Wilson today. Though he could not discuss military or naval affairs, Colonel House made it plain that the allied conference in Paris had focused the efforts of the Allies upon the winning of the war, without any consideration whatever of peace until that object has been attained.

"I did not talk peace with any one in Europe," he said. "Neither did I discuss war aims so far as the United States is concerned. Perhaps what was accomplished was a great peace step, because it was a demonstration of that unity among the Allies which will win the war. That is the best peace step to take."

The mission was a great success, said Colonel House. The Allies were working together now and the indications were that they would continue to do so. He appreciated the individual work of the members of the mission. Whatever success it had had was due to them. He had never known better or more intelligent teamwork. There had been no confusion of purpose, no slacking in the pursuit of the objects to be attained, and absolutely no personal differences or friction. The members had left in England and France the impression of men of great ability and of equally great modesty.

Colonel House had recently visited General Pershing at the front and found the American troops in the best of condition. Mobilization of munitions and food supplies and planning for America's maximum effort in the direction of greatest efficiency had formed a large part of the mission's work. The allied naval council, just announced, was one result of the Paris conference. It was analogous to the supreme war council, in which America was represented by Colonel House and General Bliss.

Colonel House made it plain that the acceptance of any recommendations made by the conference was not binding on the United States, but would depend entirely upon President Wilson. The mission had spent two weeks in London, during which the entertainment in their honor, at the colonel's request, was very simple; and then went to Paris for a fortnight. They arrived in England Nov. 6 and the first inter-allied conference was held in Paris Nov. 29, all the nations fighting Germany being represented, even Siam, Montenegro, Liberia and Russia. There were no speeches, M. Clemenceau making a very brief address, and then the members divided into committees, and this committee work was reported to three full meetings of the conference.

The supreme war council was attended only by representatives of England, France, Italy and the United States. The American representatives convinced all present that America was in the war in earnest. "The war," said Colonel House, would be fought more vigorously and effectively because the conferences had been held.

Colonel House said the morale of the crew were killed he reported.

## SIGNS OF A LARGE VOTE IN CANADA'S GENERAL ELECTION

Ontario Considered to Be De-  
ciding Factor—Both Sides  
Confident—Strong Military  
Support Claimed for Premier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—There are no indications whatever of how the elections are going today, the only thing that can be said is that apparently an enormous vote is being polled throughout Canada. In the course of an interview this morning at Winnipeg, the Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of State, in the new Cabinet, who sits for a British Columbian constituency, confidently expressed the opinion that of the 13 seats in his province the Laurierites would only obtain three. Another authority believes that the West is safe for the Union and that the opposition will be defeated in all but 12 constituencies out of the 57.

It is agreed on all sides that never has there been an election in Canada in which it was so difficult to foretell the result, and the bulk of the men whose opinion is worth having outside of the two parties, merely remark that the election is going to be a mighty close thing and that neither side can possibly have a large majority.

At Unionist headquarters, this morning, the belief is expressed that Sir Robert Borden will have a majority tonight of 15, with the complete soldiers' vote yet to come.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—In brilliant weather, the polls are being kept very busy and there is every indication of a large vote being polled, in the Ottawa constituency in which the Unionist candidates, Messrs. Frapp and Chabot, a French Canadian, are being opposed by the leader of the Opposition, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and Mr. McGivern. The total vote in the capital is about 30,000 and it is fully expected that 25,000 people will vote in Ottawa today. Both sides, as usual, profess absolute confidence of success.

From Halifax to Vancouver there is but one question on the lips of every Canadian man: Who will win the election, the polling in which started at 6 o'clock this morning and will close at 5 p. m.?

The question, however, is not confined to men alone, for many thousands of women, relatives of the Canadian overseas soldiers, will, for the first time in the history of the Dominion, exercise the franchise at a federal election. The gravity of the situation is fully recognized by all, and especially so by Unionists, who see in the victory of Sir Wilfrid Laurier the placing of Canada under the dominance of the clerical party, that is to say the French-Canadians of the Province of Quebec.

With a solid Quebec, and the most optimistic Unionist only claims some five seats out of the 65, with the winning of certain seats in the Maritime Provinces and the Prairie Provinces, where there is a more or less strong French element, it is easy to see that the new Government, if it is controlled by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, will have a strong Roman Catholic wing. This might reach 70 out of the 235 members of which the Canadian House of Commons consists. This leaves the Laurierites 48 seats to obtain a majority in the rest of Canada, and it is just on that point that the thoughts of all men are set. Can they do it?

The prophets, political, journalistic and individual, are declaring themselves, and as is usually the case, their prognostications are rose-colored by their hopes. Perhaps the opinion of the Hon. J. A. Calder, one of the Liberal ministers of the Unionist Government is as much entitled to respectful consideration as that of any man in the country. Before joining the cabinet of Sir Robert Borden he was a member of the Liberal Government of Saskatchewan and the chief political organizer, and is credited with being an exceedingly far sighted politician. In the course of an interview telegraphed from Winnipeg, Mr. Calder gives it as his opinion, which had been arrived at after careful study and consideration with other ministers, that the Unionists will have a majority of 37 seats in the next Parliament. It is believed that the tour of Sir Wilfrid Laurier will have exactly the opposite effect to that desired, and that his various speeches only go to emphasize the fact that his policy is one of opposition or indifference to the war.

Both the Unionist and Liberal headquarters have issued forecasts. In the case of the former, after making allowances for acclamations and for deferred elections, where there will be no voting today, the figures are given as 134 for the Government and 97 for the opposition. This gives a Government majority, apart from the two deferred elections in Halifax, one in Manitoba and one in the Yukon of 37. Liberal headquarters professes to believe that Mr. Laurier will have a majority over all others of 35 votes. As a matter of fact, the result very largely depends on which side the swing is in Ontario, and no unbiased public man will vouchsafe an opinion as to how this province will go, whatever his hopes may be. It is, however, agreed on all sides that the Government's position has greatly improved during the last 10 days or a fortnight. Had the general election taken place two weeks ago it is possible, perhaps probable, that the Gov-

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ernment would have been defeated. Since that time, however, a number of points have been cleared up, all of which have been made by the strengthening of the Unionists.

There will be 205 contests in the election. As already stated, there will be four elections deferred, and in 26 ridings members have been elected by acclamation, either at the time of the nominations or since by one or other of the candidates dropping out.

In the meanwhile the most encouraging news, from the Unionist point of view, has been received by cable regarding the overseas vote. Nearly 100,000, or very nearly the entire total of the Canadian soldiers in England, have already cast their ballots, while more than 110,000 have voted in France, in many instances right in the front line trenches. It is confidently asserted by the Unionists, and the claim would seem to be borne out by less biased sources, that 90 per cent of the vote is in favor of conscription.

Appeals are constantly being cabled from officers at the front to the electors of Canada to support the boys in the trenches by voting for the government which stands for the sending of reinforcements. Maj. D. J. O'Donoghue cables from London as follows: "As one of the few remaining officers of the old seventy-seventh, I urge my fellow citizens to present a united front in the present crisis. I do not deny us the reinforcements we will need."

Even stronger is an appeal, and one likely to carry considerable weight, cabled by Capt. C. Cartwright, son of Sir Richard Cartwright, and who was one of Laurier's chief supporters in the House. He says: "Eight months ago I should have voted against Borden, but I realize that Sir Robert Borden has now the best men in Canada unanimously behind him. We are none of us Liberals or Conservatives today. I saw more of my father than all my family, and I am sure he would have supported Borden to the fall if he had been here." After stating that in his opinion 90 per cent of the vote at the front was for the Union Government, he added: "If the men who are doing the real work are ready to support Borden, what are the people at home going to do?"

In a telegram from Winnipeg, printed in the papers here, Lieutenant-Colonel Davis, O. C. forty-fourth battalion, is said to have cabled as follows to the Winnipeg Free Press: "On behalf of this battalion, which had its origin in your city and which has been fighting hard for the last 16 months in France, I would ask you not to desert us on the eve of victory. We look to you to see that Canada stands fast with undiminished front until our task is done."

Another officer, Captain Pearson, who is a member of the Alberta Legislature, also sends a cable in which he declares that the "boys here are enthusiastically supporting Unionist Government and look for folks at home to back them up and keep Canada in the forefront."

While, owing to the soldiers' vote, the result will not be officially announced for several weeks, the general verdict will be known tonight.

#### Position in Quebec

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The rowdy conduct of the French-Canadian anticonscriptionist element in Quebec continued, practically until the close of the election campaign, to be a feature of the meetings addressed by Unionist cabinet ministers and stormy scenes were witnessed on Wednesday night at Verdun City Hall. The speakers were the Hon. C. H. Doherty, Minister of Justice and the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine and Fisheries. There were several free fights and a number of the disturbers were thrown out of the hall.

Outside, the rowdiness continued and Mr. Ballantyne's limousine was stoned and the windows smashed. Some of the on-lookers drew a parallel between the orderly attention which was being given Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the English-speaking provinces and the treatment of the English ministers in the Province of Quebec.

Meanwhile, contrary to the original arrangements, Sir Wilfrid continued his tour in the west right through to the coast. Following his meeting in Winnipeg, the French-Canadian leader of the opposition was greeted everywhere by packed audiences and with the utmost enthusiasm. He spoke at Regina, the capital of Saskatchewan and Calgary in the Province of Alberta, his next stopping place being Vancouver on the Pacific Coast.

In the course of an interview, Rabbi S. Jacobs, of the Holy Blossom Synagogue, Toronto, recently said: "As a British subject, I have not the least hesitation in stating that the plain duty of all Canadians is to be to the mother country in the struggle to prevent the hand of the clock of civilization being turned backward by allowing might to triumph over right; and to support that government which stands pledged to reinforce our men in the trenches immediately till they return home crowned with victory."

#### Halifax Election Postponed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—An official statement has been issued regarding the Halifax election as follows:

The recent disaster at Halifax has made it impossible to hold an election in the city on the 17th instant. As the calamity which brought about these conditions is directly traceable to the war, the Governor-in-Council has jurisdiction under the War Measures Act to take action. Accordingly an order in council has been passed postponing the polling day in Halifax to Monday, Jan. 28. The returning officer at Halifax had been notified accordingly.

Owing to the serious conditions still prevailing at Halifax, three Cabinet Ministers are now in that city, these being the Hon. J. D. Reith, the Hon. F. B. Carvell, and the Hon. A. K. McLean. It is officially announced that they have full powers to utilize all the

resources of the Government for the relief of the sufferers.

Acting on the suggestion of Sir Robert Borden, the Military Service Council has decided that, in view of the Halifax disaster and the distress and confusion therefrom, the calling up under the Military Service Act of men from Nova Scotia should be temporarily postponed. Men from that province will, therefore, not be included when the first draft is ordered on Jan. 3. They will be called shortly afterwards.

#### LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

Antwerp, Calais and Boulogne. The rumor in question is a screen behind which the question of Flanders might be permitted to disappear.

"The pretext that we cannot coerce Great Britain and America falls to the ground when we consider the growing scarcity of the cargo space of our ruthless arch enemy. The time for final decision will come when real distress begins to take the place of merely threatening distress. That time will come. It is only a question of keeping cool."

#### Italians Assume Offensive

ROME, Italy (Monday)—Italian troops suddenly assumed the offensive against the Austro-Germans in the Piave delta sector and on armed motorboats and skiffs destroyed a small enemy bridge, swept over some enemy positions and took many prisoners. On Friday evening, the War Office said, the Italian forces in this section effectively bombed enemy troops and their lines of communication. In the Col della Berretta region, an Italian counter-attack repulsed an enemy advance. Around Monte Melino an Austro-German attack on an observation post was repulsed.

#### Fighting on Italian Front

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—"South of Monte Fontanasecca English attacks broke down," said today's German official statement from the Italian front.

The capture of several hundred prisoners by Austrians south of Col Caprille was announced. Between the Brenta and Piave rivers the statement reported violent artillery activity in isolated sectors.

#### Artillery Active in Vosges

PARIS, France (Monday)—The artillery was active in the Vosges and at Tahure, says today's official statement. A French raid took place south of St. Quentin.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The German official statement issued on Sunday says:

At the park of Poelzehoek Castle, after repulsing a partial attack by the enemy troops, we advanced our lines and took prisoners. There was lively activity on the Scarpe as far as the Oise. Near Monchy and southwest of Cambrai it assumed considerable intensity. British attacks near Monchy and Bullecourt failed.

Prisoners were brought in as a result of reconnoitering engagements at many points on the French front. Eastern theater: At Brest-Litovsk on Saturday an armistice agreement with Russia was signed by Prince Leopold of Bavaria and 10 representatives of the Central Powers for the duration of 28 days, to become effective from noon, Dec. 17.

On the Macedonian front lively activity was displayed by the British forces between the Vardar and Lake Doiran.

Italian front: Continuing their successes the Austro-Hungarians have taken by storm Italian positions south of Col Caprille and captured several hundred men, including 19 officers.

Sunday—The official report issued from German headquarters on Saturday reads as follows:

For over four weeks the British forces have discontinued their attacks in Flanders. Their violent offensive, which had for its objective possession of the Flanders Coast and destruction of our submarine bases, may, therefore, be considered closed for the present.

Nearly the whole English Army, reinforced by the French, has for over three months struggled with our army in Flanders to obtain a decision. Here also German leadership and German troops have been victorious, while at other points we have crushed the enemy troops by mighty blows.

The failure of the English Army in Flanders has been accentuated by the heavy defeat which it suffered at Cambrai.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—The French War Office on Sunday made public the following statement:

Between the Aisne and the Oise rivers there was great activity by the artillery of both sides. We repulsed an enemy attack north of the Chemin des Dames. In the Champagne the German troops last night attempted to attack our positions east of Cornillet, but were repulsed by our fire.

There was lively artillery activity on the right bank of the Meuse, notably in the sector of Chambray. There was nothing to report on the rest of the front.

Aviation: Our chaser airplanes displayed great activity on the day of December 15, bringing down five enemy machines. It has been confirmed that three other German airplanes were smashed on the ground as the result of engagements which took place on Dec. 12 and Dec. 14.

Last night's announcement reads: Western Theater: There was intermittent artillery action over the greater part of the front, quite violent north of Caures Wood. An enemy raid

last night on our trenches south of St. Quentin completely failed.

Eastern Theater, Dec. 15: The artillery was moderately active along the whole front. It was quite lively north of Monastir. Thirty allied airplanes bombed storehouses and the railway station at Chestovo, 18 kilometers northwest of Dolan. An enemy airplane was brought down by our artillery.

Sunday—The official report issued from headquarters on Saturday says there was a violent cannonade near the Miette River, southeast of Laon, and a successful surprise attack against the enemy trenches south of Juvincourt. After a violent bombardment the Germans launched an attack near Chaume Wood, north of Verdun which was dispersed by the French fire.

Artillery fire is active on the Belgian front.

Army of the East: The artillery was moderately active on the whole front. In the Tchernia bend we repulsed several surprise attacks of the enemy troops.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Monday)—The British War Office on Sunday issued the following report:

We captured a few prisoners and a machine gun during the night in patrol encounters south of Cambrai. There was nothing further of special interest to report.

The report from Sir Douglas Haig's headquarters last night says:

During the night a hostile party attacked one of our posts west of Villers Gislain but was driven off by our fire. Today an enemy bombing attack northwest of La Vacquerie was repulsed after sharp fighting.

We improved our position slightly last night east of Ovion. An enemy attempt at a raid early this morning south of Armentieres was successfully repulsed.

The artillery was active on both sides today at a number of points south of the Scarpe. There was increased hostile activity north of Lange-marek.

An official statement on the campaign in Palestine says:

General Allenby reports that on Dec. 15 his left center, northeast of Ludd, advanced on a five-mile front to a maximum depth of about 1½ miles without meeting much opposition. Kibbiyah, Khibannah, Khel, Borna and the ridge overlooking El Tireh were occupied.

Our airplanes dropped 56 bombs on motor boats and sheds and on troops at the south of the Jordan with good effect, obtaining 24 hits.

Sunday—The British official report given out on Saturday night reads as follows:

On Friday evening the enemy troops made another local attack east of Bullecourt, but were completely repulsed. This afternoon we carried out a successful raid north of the village, in which we captured prisoners and destroyed enemy dugouts. On another portion of the front a few prisoners also were taken during the night by Portuguese troops in patrol encounters.

On the Ypres front there has been further local fighting during the day in the neighborhood of Polderhoek Chateau, without material change in the situation. The hostile artillery has shown considerable activity today in the neighborhood of Hargicourt and Flesqueres, between Gavrelle and Lens and in the Passchendaele sector.

An earlier statement says: Local fighting was recommenced on Friday evening in the neighborhood of Polderhoek Chateau, in which our troops regained a considerable part of the trench into which the enemy forces had penetrated during the morning.

The British announcement regarding Palestine reads:

General Allenby reports that he further extended his line abreast of Jerusalem on Thursday, capturing 140 prisoners. Otherwise the situation is unchanged.

Since Wednesday three enemy airplanes have been destroyed and another has been brought down.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Monday)—The Italian War Office issued the following report on war operations on Saturday:

During Friday the battle between the Brenta and the Piave continued fiercely. Early in the afternoon the enemy forces launched their masses of infantry to attack.

In the Col della Berretta region a counter-offensive on our part aimed at lightening the enemy pressure, succeeded twice in reaching the summit of Monte Pertica and attracting large enemy forces to that point. The enemy thrust was most evident on Col Caprille and to the south of Col della Berretta.

The assault was sustained by our troops and completely repulsed in a counter-attack, which inflicted heavy losses on the enemy troops.

The enemy forces who had never diminished their intense bombardment of our positions, began their artillery preparation again, renewed their force and repeated the attack, succeeding in reaching the Col Caprille. Our troops held firm to the positions a little to the rear, and nightfall stopped the fighting.

At the head of the Monte Solarolo salient the enemy troops attacked in force at 12:30 a. m. This was supported by a secondary action directed against Col dell'Orto and sustained by a most intense artillery fire which swept our lines. This attack was repulsed, and the enemy troops suffered heavy losses in a counter-attack. They again attacked at 4 p. m., but another counter-attack on our part forced them to retire and suspend artillery action for the day.

The driving of our troops of the fourth army during this fierce and bitter struggle, which has been proceeding for four days between the Brenta and the Piave, has been worthy of the greatness of the hour.

## ANOTHER GERMAN PEACE NOTE IS SAID TO BE DUE

(Continued from page one)

tached to a copy of an appeal to labor in Germany against a continuation of the war just received by the Committee on Public Information and given out for publication. In some quarters this appeal is taken as a sign of growing discontent in Germany and pointing to the time when the people will overthrow their present masters and establish their own form of government. The appeal is as follows:

"The foes of the people are growing ever bolder, ever more shameless. Our warstools, war instigators, war profiteers, those to whom the misery of the people brings power and gain, such wish no peace.

"Disfranchisement of the masses, misery of the masses, state of siege, slaughter of the people—this is what this Government has brought upon us. 'Must we stand idle and see our wives and children pine away, our strength to labor—our only means of subsistence—grow less and less?'

"They promise extra rations to save themselves from the wrath of the people, from a revolution like that in Russia. But no extra rations can be given without consuming the seed potatoes and the cattle. Should the Government decide upon this course millions of the German proletariat, German women and children, must face hunger and starvation in the coming winter.

"For the Government is in no position to fulfill its promises except under conditions which in the near future we shall have to face with fear and trembling. For there are not enough potatoes or cattle in Germany to assure the promised allowance for any length of time. If it were now possible to ration the laboring people more plentifully it would have been a crime without parallel to let them starve.

But as a matter of fact the instigators of the war are hiding the truth from the people.

"It is their harvest of blood which is crushing Germany, and their aims are for themselves alone.

"But the immediate negotiation of peace is the only rescue from the abyss into which the Government is hurling the country.

"But the Government proceeds to plunder the land. It wills no peace which would be acceptable to the so-called 'enemy' countries. And if it should fashion peace on terms according to its own liking and if it could bring about a peace according to those terms, they would always be—as we know only too well—in the interest of militarism and imperialism, of the Junker and capitalist castes, and contrary to the vital interests of the German proletariat. Such an ending of the war touches each one of us.

"Thus the most urgent task of German labor is to force peace—just as Russian brothers are doing—and to fashion its terms according to the interests of the international proletariat, that we have our own peace and not that of the imperialists.

"There is only one means to this end, the strike of the masses. This strike of the masses must swell in the cry of a million voices for peace, and that cry will serve for a kindling spark in the barracks and in the trenches; it will make men fight on steadily to the end, it will bring about an organization of the masses which shall force peace and freedom.

"Victory will be won by fighting and by the strike of the masses.

"Workers! Comrades! While our sons and brothers are being murdered and crippled in the trenches and on the battle fields the laboring people must starve until they have lost all power to work, and from sheer exhaustion must go on famishing to the grave.

"Thus it is ordained by the interests of the capitalists and of the Junkers; thus it is ordered by the interests of the ring which has contrived the war has brought desolation upon the German people.

"Workers! Our brothers, the Russian proletariat, were but a few weeks ago in the same plight. But we know what has happened in Russia. There labor arose and forced not merely a settlement of food problems. It has also—and this is vastly more important—gained freedom, of which the German workmen do not yet dare dream.

"Russian labor has crushed Tsarism and has gained a democratic republic, the establishment of a government by the people. And we? Are we still patiently to endure the old poverty, extortion, hunger and murder of the people—the cause of all our pain and agony?

"No, a thousand times no! Quit the workshops and the factories. Let labor stop!

"Man of toll awake from slumber! Recognize thy growing might! All the wheels will lose their motion Without thy strong arm's devotion. Down with the war! Down with the government! Peace! Freedom! Bread!"

## SUCCESS TOLD OF AMERICAN MISSION

(Continued from page one)

French and English was higher than he had ever seen it before. The people did not want a premature peace, and even the pacifists agreed that militancy was more broadly expressed among the people than ever. France thought America's entrance into the war was paramount, but as for Russia, the colonel thought neither his nor anyone's opinion was worth much under present conditions.

Colonel House was confident that the troops under General Pershing, though faced with a difficult task, would be ready to give a fine account of themselves when the time came. There was a general belief that the

Germans were preparing for a great drive on the western front before the full force of American resistance was available. Colonel House had nothing to say about the number of American troops already in France, about the number that would be needed there eventually or about the submarine situation.

Colonel House was accompanied home by Admiral Benson, chief of naval operations; General Bliss, chief of the general staff; Vance G. McCormick, chairman of the War Trade Board; Bainbridge Colby of the Shipping Board and Thomas Nelson Perkins of the Priority Board. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Crosby and Alonzo E. Taylor of the Food Administration remained in Europe.

Each of the members of the mission sent an individual report to Secretary Lansing Saturday. Colonel House went to Washington Sunday night to report in person to President Wilson today. He said he was confident that the Allies would henceforth work together toward a single end and with the smallest amount of friction. The conferences had given all parties a firmer grasp of the whole situation, and the needs and abilities of all were better known and in a better way toward being used with maximum efficiency than ever before. The colonel concluded that America's continuance in the conferences and his own return to Europe, or the return of some one else, depended upon the wishes of President Wilson and Congress. At present he awaited further orders from the President.

## INVITATION TO 301ST WITHDRAWN

(Continued from page one)

in the rival mayoralty camps, he determined to recall the invitation for the regiment. Chairman Heath is a long-time and close friend of Mayor Curley. He declared that he is not in politics and that he did not see the full aspect of the plan as a political move until it was called to his attention.

Despite the fact that the chairman had started his plans over a month ago to bring the three hundred and first regiment here for a military pageant day, a fact announced at the time by Mayor Curley, the chairman had made no date or rather, he said, no date could be fixed as it was not until a day ago that the War Department could be induced to give them any satisfaction.

Chairman Heath said that Brigadier General Weigel had told Mr. Heath this morning that he was glad the invitation had been recalled as it was not in accord with the War Department's ruling in reference to soldiers' voting. The General said that he would be glad to send the regiment to Boston on some later date.

"I will not be mixed up in a political scheme to get the regiment down here," continued Mr. Heath. He said that he had not talked with the Mayor and he intimated that the Mayor would see it in the same light himself when he thinks the whole affair over.

It was learned at the headquarters in Camp Devens this morning that Brigadier-General Weigel, acting division commander, had conferred with the division officers and the regimental officers of the three hundred and first regiment and that it had been decided, in view of the intensive military drill service which the regiment was to perform, that the regiment could not afford to spare the time to go to Boston for such an occasion.

There was speculation among certain politicians this morning as to what bearing the corrupt practice act of the State would have on such action. The fact was pointed out that the expenses of the regiment could be paid to Boston and back to Camp Devens without violation of any law. It was held to be similar to transportation to and from the polling places in automobiles and hacks. This has been passed upon in the courts and held to be not illegal.

## Decision With Gen. Weigel War Department Tells of Efforts to Get Boston Regiment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The three hundred and first regiment will not go to Boston for a parade Tuesday, according to explanations made at the War Department. The department left the decision to Brig.-Gen. Weigel who, in the absence of any specific permission or order, must act within the regulations established concerning leaves on any day.

For ten days a campaign has been carried on by mail, telegraph and telephone by Mayor Curley and Victor A. Heath, chairman of the Public Safety Committee, to induce the department to order the regiment to Boston. In all the correspondence the representation has been made that the presence of the regiment would give impetus to the tag day for the Halifax sufferers and war relief. Secretary Baker, however, took the position that the precedent established by ordering the regiment away from camp for the purpose named would be

a dangerous one, as other cities would make similar requests.

The department has taken the position that state laws concerning the voting privileges of soldiers shall apply in all elections. The Secretary understands that Brigadier-General Weigel refused to send the regiment without instructions from the War Department and those instructions have not been given. No evidence is available here that the real purpose of the trip was to enable the men to vote.

#### Mayor Tells of Invitation

Characterizing as a "whine" on the part of his opponents statements that outsiders were to be imported tomorrow to vote under the names of drafted men at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mayor Curley, speaking on Newspaper Row this afternoon, declared that he offered through the Boston Committee on Public Safety to pay the expenses of bringing the Boston men home to vote and to give them a dinner while here. He said that it would have cost him approximately \$10,000 to bring the men to Boston.

## HALIFAX TAG DAY EVENTS IN BOSTON

Halifax tag day events in Boston tomorrow will include a parade through the business section of the city by a battalion of sailors and the band from Commonwealth Pier. It was announced today by Victor A. Heath, chairman of the Boston committee on public safety, which is in charge of the campaign to raise this city's pledge of \$10,000 to the Massachusetts Halifax relief fund.

Henry B. Endicott, chairman of the state committee, has announced that the statement of the committee in the newspapers yesterday that enough money had been received for relief purposes, did not mean that pledges need not be fulfilled. Therefore Mayor Curley has designated tomorrow as tag day for the people of Halifax. The Public Safety Committee is in charge of the program for the day.

About 1000 women, including members of Canadian and other patriotic clubs, will help in the sale of tags. Yeomen from the Charlestown Navy Yard will also take part. In the afternoon at 3 o'clock, a mass meeting is scheduled for Tremont Temple, where Maj. Harold G. Giddings and Edmund Billings, collector of the port of Boston, both members of the committee sent by Massachusetts to Halifax, and Dean Sarah L. Arnold of Simmons College are to be the speakers. Major Giddings will illustrate his address with pictures taken at Halifax. Dean Arnold is to tell of the part Massachusetts women took in the relief work.

## ARMISTICE SIGNED ON RUSSIAN FRONT

(Continued from page one)

Brest-Litovsk on Saturday, according to an official communication.

The text of the communication, which was issued on Sunday, follows: "An armistice agreement was signed at Brest-Litovsk yesterday by plenipotentiary representatives of the Russian Upper Army Administration on the one hand and those of the Upper Army Administrations of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey on the other hand.

"The armistice begins at noon Dec. 17, and remains in force until Jan. 14, 1918. Unless seven days' notice is given, it continues in force automatically. It extends to all the land, air and naval forces of the common fronts.

"According to clause 9 of the treaty, peace negotiations are to begin immediately after the signing of the armistice."

#### Military Operations to Cease

LONDON, England (Monday)—A Russian Government wireless message received here says: "Ensign Krylenko (Commander-in-Chief of the army) in a proclamation addressed to all the army commands on all the fronts and the military revolutionary committees, announces that in consequence of the signing of the armistice, which begins Dec. 17, 'I propose until receiving the full text of the treaty, to cease all military operations.'"

#### Appeal to Peasants

LONDON, England (Monday)—An official Russian statement received here by wireless from Petrograd says that

the following proclamation signed by the Commissioners of Agriculture and War and Mr. Lenine has been addressed to the Executive Committee of the Peasants' Deputies and the Military Council at the front:

"For the sake of closer unification of all the revolutionary forces of the laboring people, which forces are a guarantee for the victorious conclusion of the revolution, we propose to all peasant organizations and sections and to the Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies that they shall interpose no obstacles, but shall render every possible aid to the work of developing and strengthening the peasant organizations at the front."

Mr. Trozky Would Use Guillotine  
PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—Leon Trozky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, in an address to his opponents said today:

"You are perturbed by the mild terror we are applying to our enemies. But know that, within a month, this terror will take the terrible form of the French revolutionary terror—not the fortress, but the guillotine."

#### Dutch Paper Bolsheviks Agent

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The Tribune, which is the organ of a small Dutch party of Revolutionary Socialists, announces that it has been officially invited by the Bolsheviks to undertake telegraphic correspondence with revolutionaries in Petrograd on the subject of peace movements among the proletariat and among the bourgeoisie in Europe and America, and keep the Russian revolutionary movement informed regarding political events in the Central Powers and Entente countries. The Tribune has accepted the task. David Wynkoop, editor of the Tribune, in an interview said that the information to be supplied would relate particularly to the Entente nations, as naturally the Russian Government was better acquainted with affairs in the Central Powers than in the Entente countries.

#### Secret Negotiations Denounced

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Monday)—Herr Scheldemann has had interviews with the Bolsheviks in Petrograd and Mr. Branting's paper, the Social Demokraten, denounces these secret negotiations.

#### Ukraine Ejects Bolsheviks

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—The Bolsheviks have been ejected from Ukraine and their leaders arrested.

#### Withdrawal of Troops Asked

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—The withdrawal of all Russian troops from Finland was asked by that province today, according to the Petrograd News Agency, on account of Finland's independence.

## ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE IN SESSION

Among the smaller nations, whose rights must be recognized and restored after the war are the Philippine Islands, declared Moorfield Storey, president of the Anti-Imperialist League, at its annual meeting at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, this afternoon. Mr. Storey presided, and among those present and scheduled to speak were Jaime C. de Veyra and Teodoro B. Yangco, delegates in Congress from the Philippines. Mrs. de Veyra was also present.

Mr. Storey's address was directed at autocracy generally, particularly as expressed in Germany. He declared that the Allies must continue the war until Germany is ready to make a lasting peace. Small nations, he continued, should have the right to govern themselves according to their ideals.

Edward H. Clement, member of the executive committee, presented the report of his committee, favoring independence for the Philippines.

These officers were reelected: President, Moorfield Storey; treasurer, David G. Haskins Jr.; secretary, Irving Winslow; executive committee, James H. Bowditch, Frederick Brooke, Edward



## M. CLEMENCEAU ON AMERICAN MISSION

New French Premier Urges Redoubled Efforts on Part of France as a Salute to the United States Delegates

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—One of the last things written by M. Georges Clemenceau, the new French Premier, in L'Homme Enchaîné before being summoned to the Elysees to form a Cabinet, which he agreed to do, was a strong article on the American Mission to London. After making some general remarks upon the object of the mission, M. Clemenceau writes: "Since the reputation of the American people is not to do things by halves I may be permitted to infer, from President Wilson's declaration of war, that the American effort, implacably decisive, will be beyond all the proportions that the Germans themselves have dreamt of. That is what Colonel House and his mission come now to testify when they establish themselves with élan in the councils of the people, to save from the catastrophes wrought by barbarity the most precious works of human knowledge. From the day when the sons of Washington unsheathed the sword, the issue of the greatest European war, become world-wide in its effects, was irrevocably determined. History has demanded sacrifices from us beyond those which the most acute perceptions could foresee; but already, with the certainty of a material and moral victory, which will be the foremost event in human annals, we are recompensed. The verdict being pronounced, all that remains is the execution of the sentence. It is to accomplish that duty to the end that Colonel House and his mission present themselves. Let us honor them as is right; but above all let us understand that the best way in which to do them honor, as well as to ourselves, is to organize as soon as possible, according to the best means, the full efficiency of the great collaboration."

"To this end the chief personality of the mission declares that it is not a delegation of appearances which comes to pay us a visit in order to indulge in a speech campaign. In Colonel House's circle, highly appreciated by friendly and enemy statesmen, we find one of the chief figures of the Ministry of Finance, one who is in the first rank of Mr. McAdoo's collaborators, Mr. Crosby; General Bliss of the General Staff, who has fulfilled high commands with success; Admiral Benson, under whose direction the sections of the American marine have been organized; Mr. Bainbridge Colby of the shipping board, a great authority in every department of the merchant marine; Mr. Vance McCormick, president of the War Board of Trade, that is to say, chief of all the blockade operations; Mr. Taylor, for the food problems, and Mr. Perkins, an industrial magnate of Boston, for everything concerning arms and munitions. 'We feel that something is changed in the world,' remarks our contemporary, Le Temps, 'for the Government of the United States has never before sent such élite of its men to the other side of the ocean.'"

"Speaking my thoughts, never, no never, did such an élite of revivification come at a more appropriate time for the renewal of activities. Insufficiently directed after three years of continuous improvisations. So, the fewer speeches that may be made and the more action the better. The inter-allied conference of the blockade, Secretary of State, has said, 'is a conference of war.' There is nothing else to say when President Wilson has already declared that America's object is frankly, 'the destruction of Prussian militarism.' This object of this conference of war? 'To intensify the efforts of the belligerents against Germany by a complete cooperation according to a general plan.' Or again, 'To attain the highest efficiency, in war by most vigorous pursuit of the conflict, by means of the most complete practical cooperation in council and in action.' How could more be said in fewer words? If our eminent orators had only uttered this! What miseries might they not have spared us! One need only oppose the Lansing formula to the Skobeleff formula, in which there lingers the subtle innocence of the Socialist teaching whose doctors recommend indulgence toward the Maximalists of the Soviet at the very time, when stuffed with German gold, they dare to propose a conference for a German peace, instead of a conference for inter-allied war."

"To the last man, to the last dollar, all the strength of the United States is at your service," President Wilson has magnificently declared. And a specialty of the American people is that what it says it does. Colonel House and his delegates bring confirmation of it to us, not in the way of a machine for words but by the irrefutable testimony of facts. Consequently the only way in which I can see of celebrating their arrival as it should be celebrated, is for every one to get to his work without increasing by a single minute the number of lost hours which is already too great. Mr. Lansing, who knows very well by what sort of heroism we have exceeded what, our history promised, and by what kinds of over-sights, of lack of coordination we have also largely exceeded the credit which the annals of the past were able to yield to us, has been good enough to take the trouble to assist the beginning of the business by a careful sketch of a summarized program. 'Military and naval problems, financial, commercial, economic questions, as well as every aspect of the existing situation presenting a vital importance for the successful issue of the war.' That is the way to speak,

some people will say. After three years of words, that is the way to act I reply to them. The distinction became urgent when we see what was the first answer of the governments of the Entente to the dramatic generosity of that heroic order—'To the last man, to the last dollar.' It is Mr. Lansing who has taken upon himself to indicate it. 'The demands presented at Washington by the Allies,' he remarks, 'are found to be more or less in conflict with each other,' and this led him to the comment in friendly irony, 'The resources of the United States are not without limit.'"

"Well then? Is it possible that each one of us asking for everything for himself, will be thrown through the window? I should not like to fall into an unfair exaggeration, but that is not very far from what has happened, and nothing was more natural than that it should have been brought about chiefly by a continuance of want of organization. Always ready, the English whom we could not expect to be more solicitous of French interests than we are ourselves, have outstripped us without difficulty, while we have deliberated on the question of whether it would be a good thing to deliberate. Belatedly, as I said at the time, we sent a high commissioner abroad, M. André Tardieu, to a discussion which might have turned against us but for the fair play of the British spirit and the high equity of American judgment. M. Tardieu has succeeded completely; it would not be fair to insinuate that we have complaints to make. Mr. Lansing's advice is not the least valuable when he summarizes the program of the conference in three words—'An end to the waste of energy.' That is an old song for my readers; to this day it is useless refrain for our governments."

"The arrival of America, at our battle front as well as at the councils of our Government, must change at last a state of things that by our own accord, if our leaders had been capable of willing it, would have been terminated long ago. In sum, it is a plan of organization that is demanded of us by the Americans who have come to make us understand quickly that if it has pleased us to waste our gold and our blood, they intend, for the speediest success of the common cause, to make a rational expenditure of their men and their dollars. 'To the last man, to the last dollar,' this formula is completely according to their view by this other one, 'Not a man, not a dollar more than is necessary to achieve success.' How pitiable it is that our most eminent talkers are not even yet warned by this counsel!"

"When we asked for guns at the outset of the war the spokesman for the technical departments answered us that there would not be time to make them. That Minister's answer is recorded in the inquiry by the Senatorial Commission of the army. I hope that our Ministers will not have informed the American delegates that it is too late to organize us, when, on the eve of the grand crisis of the war, organization is necessary for the most complete and most efficacious employment of the American resources, whose judicious use should be the means of administering the fatal blow to the enemy."

"All the conquests of the Boches in immense Russia, increased by the fictitious glory of the invasion in the plains of Friuli, are only the supreme effort of a military power which weakens itself as it spreads itself out, and whose means of endurance will soon fail. Its every effort is to impose upon us by terror, aggravated by defeat plots in France and England, a German peace, before the shock of the American onslaught is experienced. Never was a point in diplomatic strategy so clearly betrayed. There is, then, only one affair for us, to organize in the best possible way, for a certain and irresistible result, the full weight of the American assistance. Let us hasten! Let us salute with a hurried but fervent word the good delegates of the noble Republic, and let us show that the best preamble is work."

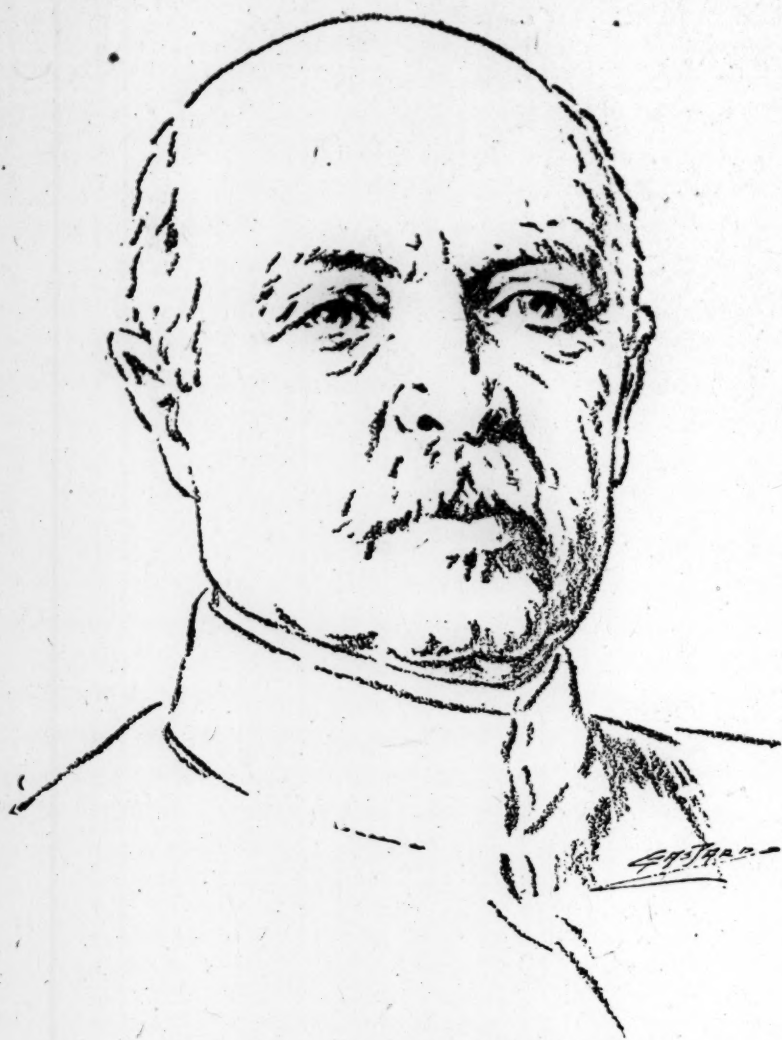
"It was a strong coincidence that this article should have been printed just as M. Clemenceau was about to assume power again, though he did not know it at the time. It is in effect a declaration of his war beliefs, and a fine appreciation of and salute to the United States."

## ROYAL CHRISTMAS CARDS FOR 1917

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—This year King George has chosen as a Christmas card a painting by Bernard Gribble of the Grand Fleet coming into action at the battle of Jutland, when, as Sir John Jellicoe, then Admiral Commander-in-Chief, proudly wrote in his memorable dispatch, "The glorious traditions handed down to us by generations of gallant seamen were most worthily upheld." Queen Mary's card depicts the wedding of King Henry V and Princess Katherine of France, close upon five hundred years ago, and is the work of Frank Dixon. Queen Alexandra's deep interest in the welfare of the wounded is reflected in her choice of the Lady of the Lamp, painted by H. M. Bennett, to illustrate Longfellow's well-known words,

A Lady with a Lamp shall stand  
In the great history of the land  
A noted type of good  
Heroic womanhood.

The Prince of Wales' choice has been a card painted by Howard Davis, representing a symbolic group of a knight in armor on horseback, heralded by a figure sounding a trumpet and bearing the palm branch of peace, while on his right hand moves another figure holding in her outstretched hand the laurel wreath of victory, and bearing in the other arm a cornucopia, symbolic of plenty. The whole group illustrative of the words "The Golden Age is not behind but before us."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Newspaper Illustrations

### General Fayolle

Commander of Franco-British troops on the Italian front

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—General Fayolle, who was recently appointed to the supreme command of the Franco-British forces on the Italian front, is generally recognized as a specially able soldier. He took an important part with the thirty-third army corps in the French offensive of May, 1915, when he was second in command to General Pétain. By this offensive the French carried the villages of Carancy and Ablain, the heights of Notre Dame de Lorette and the Labyrinth, thus clearing the ground for final assault against Vimy ridge. One of the results of this operation was the promotion of General Pétain, and General Fayolle succeeded him as head of the thirty-third army corps. In the spring of 1916, General Fayolle commanded the troops which helped to break the German line on the southern half of the Somme battlefield, and he is also understood to have taken part in the great French offensive last April.

## SIR GEORGE PERLEY ON CANADA'S FUTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The appointment of Sir George Perley to the post of High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada was celebrated in London by a luncheon given in his honor by the Canada Club, at which the Lord Mayor presided.

In replying to a toast, Sir George Perley said that they were all believers in the great future of Canada. Canadians were proud of their army and of what it had done. Within three months of the declaration of war she had sent over 33,000 troops fully trained and equipped to the assistance of the mother country. Every one was proud of the way in which these men and the men of the other divisions who had followed had acquitted themselves, and of their bravery and resource. They had, indeed, been a splendid force, and had again and again shown their mettle, whenever opportunity was afforded them. These men, who were drawn from all ranks of life, had quickly made themselves the equal of the best-trained troops in the world, and had produced some of the most efficient officers. Splendid railway work, which was almost equal in necessity to fighting, had also been done by Canadians, and those who had stayed behind had done their share in developing the resources of Canada, which had become a great manufacturing country, providing munitions and other articles of prime necessity for the fighting forces. Instead of being a borrowing country, as she had been before the war, Canada had now become a lending country. Her trade had increased from \$36,000,000 in 1915 to nearly \$2,000,000,000 at the end of last year, and the value of her exports had risen from \$479,000,000 to \$1,179,000,000. At the end of the war many new and important problems of great difficulty would have to be faced, and he could pay no higher tribute to his fellow Canadians than to say that they would face them like men.

Among other things, he said, there was bound to be a great increase in the population, which in time possibly might equal that of the United States. He believed that employment for an unlimited number of people could be found in Canada, which would gradually become a more and more important part of that wonderful organization, the British Empire, between whose various members, all with the same ideals and the same traditions, the war had shown the absolute need for cooperation and the necessity for devising a scheme by which all their interests and resources could be pooled and developed for the benefit of the whole, so that the empire would never again be dependent in any respect on a foreign country. Though some things had gone none too well lately, Sir George Perley said that they had every reason to look forward with confidence to a victorious ending of the war as the result of that staying power which was now, and always had been the great characteristic of the British race.

## GERMANY AND THE POLISH QUESTION

Communication in Frankfurt Paper Affirms That the Polish Kingdom Set Up by the Central Powers Must Be Retained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany, (via Amsterdam).—Following upon the announcement that discussion of the Polish question had been revived at the Crown Council recently held in Berlin, and statements in some quarters that "the Austrian solution" had won the day, the Frankfurter Zeitung published what it described as a communication from Warsaw on the subject, the burden of which was that the Polish kingdom set up by the Central Powers must be retained.

"At the present stage," the article began, "there are three possible solutions of the Polish question: annexation to the German Empire, annexation to Austria-Hungary, and the formation of an independent Polish State. The fourth possibility—that of the return of Russian Poland to Russia—can be for future consideration only, while a partition of Russian Poland between Germany and Austria need no longer be discussed."

Proceeding to discuss the Polish problem as thus presented, the article continues: "When once the war had given the whole of Poland into the hands of the Central Powers, it necessarily became a burning question with them to carve this territory permanently from out the great Russian state organism, and to that end they had to direct their efforts first toward alienating the Poles from the Russians, and then toward creating for them the foundation for incorporation in another state, or for a new state existence. To what degree the first object has been attained will not be discussed here, because at the moment it is impossible to express a clear opinion, untinted by prejudice. With regard to the second the position is simpler. After endless negotiations and repeated hesitation, the Central Empires chose the third of the alternatives previously cited. They revived Poland's existence as a state. That constituted an unequivocal act with regard to the Polish question, and it is one of the strangest instances of the confusion that this war has caused in the thinking of critical German politicians that the practical significance of this act is still not appreciated. Instead of that, publicists of all shades of opinion still theorize as to the possible solutions of the problem."

"It is difficult to make out whom they think they are serving by this. Not the Poles at any rate, still less the German community as a whole. Among the former they stir up quiet animosity into energetic resistance, and among the latter they create annoyance and uncertainty. It is especially necessary to warn people against those politicians who are continually talking of the 'return of Poland to Russia,' and who quite forget that giving involves more responsibility than receiving. We are bound by our promises to the Poles, and every attempt to win back our freedom of action would entail for us such serious injury in the foreign political realm that in no circumstances should we be able to exercise it in the East after the war. Moreover, the situation has changed to such an extent since the Russian Revolution that the delivering up of Poland to the Russian democracy would have no further practical value. We shall be able at the conclusion of peace to come to an understanding with the Russians on our basis also without having to resort to the drastic course of allowing Russia to solve the Polish question alone. Besides, those who dream that the position of Mitteleuropa would be strengthened by a Russian-Poland quarrel would be bitterly disappointed. Russia would, and indeed would be obliged to, solve the Polish question in an anti-German sense, and would kindle the torch of Polish ir-

redentism more brightly than would be possible by any other means. Hence, as matters stand today, it is no longer admissible to consider the return of Poland to Russia."

"A similar one-sidedness and negation of all practical politics is displayed," the article continued, "by those politicians who still talk of the incorporation of Russian Poland in the German Empire. It is really superfluous to discuss this view in the present situation. If in the coming time we are to be burdened with an insupportable mass of internal discontents, and if the Germany of the future is to be characterized by a police régime of a worse kind than before, then certainly we need only incorporate the Poles in the German Empire, no matter under what legal form. It is true that in relatively small circles, chiefly in Eastern Germany, there is a desire for the progressive development of a ruling class, but these gentlemen do not reflect at all upon how soon the Polish wave would close over the head of even that class, if once it flowed unchecked into the German Empire. A German annexation of Poland or its incorporation in the empire would be a regrettable mistake, especially after the far-reaching obligations assumed by our policy in Poland. It would mean the plowing up of seeds already ripening for harvest. To take back from the Poles now what they thought they firmly possessed would be political madness."

"At the first glance, the case appears to be different with the third possibility; the annexation of Poland to Austria-Hungary. What is contemplated in this connection is an independent kingdom of Poland existing side by side with Austria-Hungary. The advocates of this method of solving the Polish problem are chiefly to be found in Austria, but there are many in Germany also. Only recently the Kölnische Volkszeitung (a Center organ) revived this idea, which was nearly realized under the Emperor Franz Josef, but without arousing enthusiasm among the Poles. Here, too, the argument holds good that Austria-Hungary has bound herself too much to retract easily without a loss of prestige. Yet this argument would fall if the advantages of this solution were obvious. That, however, is by no means the case. Rather must it be characterized as a dangerous experiment still to play with the idea of an Austro-Hungarian annexation of Poland 'in der Trias.'"

"For us that arrangement means that Austria-Hungary would probably cease, perforce, to be our ally within a measurable time, for so far as can be seen, internal difficulties would develop so fatally in the triallist kingdom proposed that the three states composing it would soon make themselves independent of one another. Either the opposition of Hungary to this new arrangement would reveal itself more and more, any other development appears quite inconceivable, or Austria, apparently strengthened in her Deutschum, would be reduced to the position of the menial of two independent states, without possessing a counter-weight in her internal strength and self-consciousness. On the Austrian side this idea must be laid aside for all time. We will not even discuss the objections that could be raised on the German side."

"Hence that which already exists remains the best alternative, and, as observed, it is also the most favorable because so much practical effort has already been spent upon it. Let there be an end, then, to the theorizing as to the possibilities of a solution of the Polish problem, and let existing facts and the steps already taken also be recognized. The situation is by no means one to which the Poles are utterly opposed. In consequence of the nonpolitical régime imposed on them for generations they have become ideologists. Now that they are placed in the saddle they will have difficulty in accomplishing what is entrusted to them. This should be considered first, before contemplating risks that exist only in the imagination of idle people. The Poles are now confronted with practical things. They have not always shown themselves equal to demands made upon them, and it would be too much to expect from them in the future complete sympathy for our policy. Nevertheless, it is already obvious that the more statehood is conferred on them, the more accommodating do the Poles prove themselves. Only fools would dismantle a structure already begun, and beginning to rear its head."

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## ELEVATOR URGED FOR BARGE CANAL

More Grain Would Be Attracted to New York Waterway, State Engineer Contends, and Use of Railroad Cars Reduced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A reduction in the number of railroad cars now used to carry grain would result if the Federal Government constructed a grain elevator in conjunction with the New York State Barge Canal and its terminals, and attract more grain to the canal, according to State Engineer and Surveyor Frank M. Williams, who is convinced that such an aid to commerce should be erected at the Gowanus Bay Terminal as a war and economic measure.

"An elevator would serve a double purpose," said Mr. Williams, "as the present war, coupled with the opening of the Barge Canal next spring, has made such an aid to commerce a war, as well as an economic necessity. For this State to build an elevator would necessitate a referendum and long delay, but the Federal Government could readily construct one, filling a great want. After the war, if it was desired, the State could take over the elevator and operate it as a part of the Barge Canal Terminal system."

"Inasmuch as the Barge Canal will carry grain for 2½ cents a bushel, whereas the rail rate is five cents a bushel, the differentials of from two to three cents per hundredweight now existing in favor of Philadelphia and Baltimore will be wiped out and, in fact, a very practical differential will be found in favor of New York. This would tend to attract large shipments of grain to the new waterway and this must be transferred from the barges to the waiting vessels without delay. "Along the barge canal raw materials will move in both directions in equal quantities, while manufactured products will move westward. Therefore, the westbound movement of imports and manufactured goods will increase and, as no barge line can run its vessels light and still engage in successful competition, it will be necessary to meet this increased westbound traffic by a corresponding increase in the eastward movement of raw materials, thereby obtaining a balanced tonnage. Grain is looking to and, it is justifiable to assume, will supply this."

"At present there are only five elevators in New York handling export grain. As these are owned and operated by private interests and many of them are run in connection with various rail lines, it is not hoped they will benefit the canal grain to any great extent. Furthermore, it is an established fact that every stop a barge makes means an added expense to the operators, which is borne by the cargo."

"As the greater part of our grain is sold before it reaches Buffalo, and it is destined for the export trade before it reaches New York, a grain elevator would serve the further purpose of enabling the barge to unload its cargo, store it and return on its western trip in the event that the vessel which was to receive the grain was delayed."

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## CROSS-OCEAN AIR SERVICE FORESEEN

Former Zeppelin Consulting Engineer Thinks Dirigibles Could Be Made for Quick Trips

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Alexandre Livvental, Swiss aeronautical expert and consulting engineer to Count Zeppelin for five years, has a plan whereby he believes dirigibles can be built to make transatlantic trips in 60 hours. Mr. Livvental foresees the establishment of an aerial mail service between General Pershing's headquarters and officials of the War Department at Washington.

Mr. Livvental says no Zeppelin could make the trip, because the Zeppelin has a heavy metallic frame which reduces the carrying capacity of its gasoline. Mr. Livvental's experience has been mostly with gas bags. It is through this work that he says he will be able to build a dirigible that will make the transatlantic trip.

Mr. Livvental has obtained the frame difficulty, which is so pronounced in the Zeppelins, by a new type of frame in connection with the construction, about which he is not prepared to go into details yet. He states, however, that he has the plans completely worked out and that the new frame will combine adequate power of resistance with extreme lightness.

As soon as the German Government recognized the practicability of Count Zeppelin's invention, says Mr. Livvental, all foreigners were required to leave the work and a propaganda was immediately started by the Germans against all air activities by other governments. Mr. Livvental claims that these influences have kept several of the allied governments from taking his invention, and that today the German propaganda is stealthily, and with all caution, working in the highest circles on these same lines.

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## RUMANIA MAKES APPEAL FOR HELP

Placed Between Two Opposing Forces by Russian Armistice, and Loyal to Allies, Her People Are Now in Great Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
MONTREAL, Que.—An appeal is now made for help for the Rumanians, who are placed in a very difficult position, owing to the agreement of those in control in Russia with Germany on an armistice.

On Aug. 26, 1916, Rumania entered the war, following a 48-hour ultimatum given by the Russian Government, Sturmer being the Prime Minister of Russia at that time. Within the last few days Rumania has received a second ultimatum from the Bolsheviks to accept the three months' armistice proposed by Germany and her allies.

On the Rumanian front today, according to advices received here, there are 400,000 Rumanian soldiers fighting with Russian troops who approve the attitude of the Bolsheviks. These Russian troops are mixed with the Rumanian troops, so that when the Russians accepted the armistice it was impossible for the Rumanians not to do so. The Rumanian Government opposed the armistice, and when they did so, the Bolsheviks sent troops against Jassy, the temporary capital of Rumania.

All the conditions Rumania asked for in connection with the armistice were accepted by the German Government. It is said, except the one that the German troops fighting against Rumania must not be withdrawn during the armistice to fight against Britain and her other allies, and this is now under consideration by General Mackensen who is in charge of the German operations on the Rumanian front.

This armistice, it is understood, does not mean that Rumania will make a separate peace. Rumania has sacrificed herself and her people for the ideas for which the Allies stand, and expects to stop fighting only when the ideas have been brought to a realization.

King Ferdinand of Rumania, who is the commander-in-chief of his army, has sent a message to the Allies to the effect that Rumania will not make a separate peace, and a similar message has been brought from him to President Wilson. These messages guarantee the loyalty of Rumania.

A three-months' armistice at this time of the year does not mean very much, for practically no fighting can be done in Rumania during the winter. One of the reasons why Rumania accepted the armistice is said to have been that Russia, in addition to threatening to send troops against Jassy, threatened to allow no more guns, ammunition, food or clothing to pass through Russia en route to Rumania.

While this armistice is on, an appeal is made for Canada and the United States to send help to Rumania in the form of condensed milk and other canned goods, children's clothing, boots, bed quilts, yarn and any materials of which clothing is made. And help is needed now more than ever, with the winter ahead.

Since the arrival of Lieut. I. C. Ioanidu, special envoy of Queen Marie of Rumania to America, in Montreal, an organization has been formed called the Rumanian Relief Work and a clearing house has been established in Rooms 442 and 445, in the old Birks Building, Phillips Place. An appeal is now made that food, clothing and other supplies shall be sent there for shipment to Rumania. B. B. Stevenson has accepted the honorary treasurer'ship, and donations of money should be sent to him in care of the Royal Bank of Canada, St. James Street, Montreal.

## VORWAERTS CALLS FOR GERMAN TERMS

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday).—The Berlin Socialist paper Vorwaerts, commenting on the alleged attempt to open preliminary peace discussions between Great Britain and Germany, demands that the Government tell the German people what it intended to communicate to Great Britain. Attacking secret diplomacy, the paper intimates that both governments are afraid to take the initiative, lest it be considered a sign of hidden weakness.

"When will it be realized," the paper asks, "that it is a great honor, instead of a disgrace, to strive with the enemy for a means for reconciliation, with freedom and self-respect, to end this insane human slaughter?"

The Frankfurter Zeitung says: "Balfour did not say whether Britain was still willing to discuss the question, but there is no apparent reason why there should be a change. It is worth something that Britain formally declares her readiness for such discussion."

## INTER-ALLIED BUYING COUNCIL HAS MEETING

LONDON, England (Monday).—The inter-allied council which is to take up questions of war purchases and finances met in London on Saturday. Oscar T. Crosby, assistant secretary of the United States Treasury, was elected president. Mr. Crosby, the only American delegate, was accompanied by Paul D. Cravath as advisory counsel. Great Britain was represented by Lieut.-Gen. Smuts, Austen Chamberlain, M. P., and Baron Buckmaster, former Lord High Chancellor; France by Etienne Clementel, Minister of Commerce; Major Hauser, representing the ministry of munitions, and Paul Dignon, a deputy; Italy by Baron Desplanches and Prof. Attilio.

The other allied nations will share in the deliberations of the council only so far as their particular requirements are concerned.

The sittings of the council will be held alternately in London and Paris, those in this city taking place at St. James' Palace. Future conferences will be attended also by the finance ministers of France, Great Britain and Italy. A statement issued by the council says:

"This is the first permanent inter-allied body in which the United States is represented. It results from the efforts initiated by Secretary McAdoo, and has for its primary object consideration of the needs of the allied governments for purchases in the United States. Purchases in neutral countries will also receive the council's consideration. A coordinated study of needs will be made, and when conclusions are reached the corresponding financial needs will be considered. The council's recommendations will then go to the Secretary of the United States Treasury and the allied governments concerned."

"The council will indicate the priorities desired by the respective governments, but final decision as to priorities, between those and the demands of the United States for the latter's own purposes, will be made at Washington."

## MEDIATORS STUDY ST. PAUL TROUBLE

Secretary Wilson and His Colleagues Investigate Disturbance at War Department Request

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Business and labor of the twin cities unite today in welcoming William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, and his four colleagues on the President's board of mediation in industrial disputes, who are here to investigate the facts in the trouble which followed the lockout of union street car men who declined to obey an order of the State Commission of Public Safety to take off their union buttons while at work.

The announcement that the commission would come here caused the unions to call off a general sympathetic strike a few hours after it had begun on Wednesday. Secretary of War Baker made it plain in his request to the commission to come here that there would be no attempt to override the decision of the state authorities, but merely to investigate and make recommendations to Mr. Baker and to President Wilson. A mass meeting has been arranged at the Auditorium for Tuesday night by the St. Paul association and the labor men, at which Secretary Wilson will discuss the war and labor's part in it.

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## ATTITUDE TOWARD RUSSIA UNCHANGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—According to information reaching the State Department, the Stevens Railroad Commission is continuing its efforts to rehabilitate the railroads of Russia. Department officials say the statement of Leon Trozky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, that the services of the American mission had been offered to improve the situation on the Trans-Siberian Railway, is not to be taken as indicating any change in the attitude of this Government toward the Bolsheviks.

## HENRY C. BARNABEE

Henry Clay Barnabee, light opera singer and comedian long associated with the Bostonians, who passed away Sunday at his Jamaica Plain residence, achieved his best-known popularity in the role of the sheriff of Nottingham in Smith and DeKoven's romantic opera, "Robin Hood." He played the sheriff more than 1800 times. The father in Herbert and Smith's "Serenade" was another of his memorable impersonations. Mr. Barnabee, from a Boston amateur entertainer in the late '70s, went on the professional stage in a company called The Boston Idealists formed in Boston to sing operettas. The Gilbert and Sullivan period was then in full popularity, and the Boston Idealists became one of the 30 or 40 companies then touring the United States in "Pinafores." In this production Mr. Barnabee played Sir Joseph Porter. In the first company were Myron Whitney and Tom Karl. After several successful tours Mr. Barnabee and W. H. MacDonald formed the company called The Bostonians, which for some 20 years was considered the best-remembered traveling organization giving light opera. Mr. Barnabee ended the career of the Bostonians some 10 years ago by retiring from the stage, appearing afterward occasionally at benefits. In 1913 he published his reminiscences, entitled "My Wanderings."

## TRAINING FOR DRAFT MEN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Creation of a war training department to administer a system of special vocational training for drafted men has been announced by the Federal Board for Vocational Education. The department will cooperate with the War Department and the Shipping Board in supplying shortages of skilled men for essential war work. It will also establish free vocational schools and classes for special army work and for government construction.

## PRISONERS CUT WOOD

TOLEDO, O.—Probate Judge Rowland has discovered a new way to combat the fuel shortage, says a dispatch from Upper Sandusky to the Toledo Blade. Bert Healey of Kirby, found guilty of boot-legging, was sentenced to cut 60 cords of wood at the county infirmary, and Walter Agen, convicted on the same charge, was sentenced to cut 25 cords.

## FIRST FROSTS

Let the first hint of chill creep into the frowse of an August afternoon and you sit straight up and sniff the air expectantly, like a bear to leeward of a blueberry thicket. But it is just a false alarm, as always, and you are glad that summer still stretches away in front as well as behind and that you can continue to bask in the time of scented heat, and cool fern shadows, and high blue heavens for long full days on end.

Then along about the middle of September you get a whole week of tender autumn, with morning mists and nights so cool that you can imagine winter is already collecting his vanguard behind the distant, hazy hills preparatory to an unseasonable assault. Though there are extra blankets upon the beds of mortals, this is the time when flowers are in their most generous profusion, when their flecks of gay color splatter roadside, field and forest as never since. May gave them their first sly push into public notice. Maybe many of them, such as the Michaelmas daisy and fireweed, are in their legitimate place in the floral procession, but you are certain that the buttercups, dandelions and thistles are laggards who have suddenly become aware of the end of the season's race and come crowding forward before it is quite too late.

One morning you awake to the first frost. Only a few wisps of blood-spattered and a few flowers blackened,



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor  
"Long lines of canoes at the far end of every lake"

but you know what to expect from now on. Like the waves of an incoming tide, autumn recedes and advances, brimming ever higher across the land and leaving its flotsam of paint and mischief in every bush and hollow.

And now that Great Chief, October, is at our door. Though most barbaric in his gorgeous finery of scarlet berries, and gold, and scarlet leaves, you find yourself greeting him with love rather than resentment or fear. He is not a wrecker of peace, but a tender cautioner, a bringer of tidings of that great army that is massing behind the rampart hill. You beg him to linger, and he lingers on and on, imbuing you with wonderful, intangible memories of autumn vistas, slashed and billowing with blazing splendor, brimming with chrome yellow and rose-leaf mists, gleaming with smooth turquoise lakes and a stir with mating moose and vollying wing. You are sure you see long lines of ruddy bark canoes and stooping Indian, slipping through the pale yellow shadows at the far end of every lake; you watch the smoke giants climb slowly up from the center of that silent waste of forest-heads and you know, if you cannot interpret, that the signal fires are lit; bare brown limbs evade you ground every bend of the trail, and when the cool booms with poignant loneliness through the star-prieked night, or the fox rasps hideously from the upper barrens, or a cow moose coughs from the reedy bog on your feet, you more than half suspect that it is the mimicking call of your elusive Red-skin brother returning once again to his earthly Hunting Grounds.

If you are not out-of-doors in body you are in thought, perhaps furtively footing it down the narrow twisting trails to the whisper and rustle of your soft moccasins brushing through the drifts of tawdry treasure, thrilled now and then by a miniature tempest of startled wings, or the solemn reverberant hum of a falling ramphook, or perhaps you are even more silently sliding through the forest in your slim canoe, itself little more than another of the drifting scarlet leaves on the joyous dancing ripples. Either route, you are never for an instant blind to the glory above, below and on every hand. For overhead and beyond, sometimes only in pools and patches and again in long irregular lakes, appears the soft, robin's egg blue of a cloudless sky, wonderful always, but oh, so indescribably wonderful now when it is shored with points and headlands of flame and amber! The warmed air of noon seems saturated with color, so that far ends of clearings are afloat with rose-gold webs, and even the somber shaggy head of a high-towering hemlock bears a nimbus of light that smooths his blackened brow to a youthful golden-green.

By 4 o'clock the shadows have spindled very long—in October. And with the lowering of the sun creep out all the cold little breaths and damps and mists, that perfume mists and in the deepest, perfumebowls and swamp bottoms and alder thickets for six bright hours of the 24, but soon make up for their banishment—when they do appear—by turning the dream-world upside-down. With the glow and warmth go the tinted veils, the diaphanous blue, even the brilliant coloring. The woods become somber, the rivers dark, there seems

to be a sudden increase in the proportion of evergreens and leafless trunks, and you thrust your hands deep in your jacket pockets. Your nostrils become conscious of the rank odor of rotting leaves and ferns and bog water, or wet alders and decaying stumps; your eyes note the conspiring shadows grow momentarily bolder, congregating in ominous bands until, before long, they are blotting out the undergrowth on the far side of every glade and vista and confusing the course ahead and cutting it off behind with quite sinister purpose. You hear the hushed whistle of the whip-poor-will, incessant, insistent; you hear the rustle of a woodmouse beneath the fallen leaves, disproportionately loud; the weird drumming roar of a cock grouse; the sharp rattling of a shriveled acorn leaf against a naked limb; and then, how sweet and homely and pregnant of cheer! the soft honk-a-tonk of distant cowbells from the upland pasture lot.

You realize that you have outgrown your hospitality and hasten your going, a picture of shadowy rafters, crackling birch-logs and welcoming faces rising before you. And suddenly you are out of the woods and looking across a broad dark splash of stubble field to the glow of cottage windows. Behind, the thin, sprawling fingers of an apple orchard are lined black against a coal-red bar of sky, and a little to the left, and just beyond their reach a pale slip of a moon and one soft star are drifting earthward through a beryl sea.

## PLOT IS CHARGED BY M. CAILLAUX

Former French Premier Defends His Loyalty to France Before Special Committee

PARIS, France (Monday).—M. Caillaux, former French Premier, defended himself on Saturday before the committee of eleven, appointed by the Chamber of Deputies to report on the proposed suspension of Deputies Caillaux and Loustalot. M. Caillaux declared that a plot had been concocted against him, the leader of it being Camille Barrere, the French ambassador to Italy, with whom M. Caillaux was unfriendly as the result of a personal matter.

M. Caillaux denied that he had made any unpatriotic speech while on his visit to Italy and in support of this he appealed to the statements made by Signor Martini, former Italian Minister of the colonies, and to the letter which M. Briand wrote to him when he (Caillaux) returned to France from Italy. On leaving the Chamber, M. Caillaux told the journalists that he had refuted all the allegations contained in the letter of General Dubail, the military governor of Paris, some of which he declared to be absolute forgeries.

"The forgery industry," he added, "has not made progress since the day of Dreyfus. It rather has declined in quality, judging from some of the forgeries in the accusations. They are so enormous that they surpass probability."

## BRITISH ANNOUNCE LOSS OF AIRSHIPS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Monday).—The following official announcement was made by the Admiralty Saturday night:

"A British airship of the non-rigid type, with a crew of five, which proceeded on patrol Tuesday from an east coast base, has not returned, and from the information available it is believed she has been destroyed by a hostile seaplane in the southern part of the North Sea."

"A second airship of similar type was forced to descend in Holland through engine failure on Wednesday. One of His Majesty's destroyers was sunk on Wednesday after being in collision. All the officers and the ship's company were saved except two men, who are presumed to have been drowned."

## MOTHERS GRANTED PENSIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Seventeen widowed mothers in Pulaski County with young children and no means of support have been granted pensions under the Mothers' Pension Act of the last Legislature. More will be placed upon the pension list as soon as their claims are investigated by Mrs. Jennie Erickson, county probation officer. Each mother is given \$15 a month and \$10 additional for each child under 15 years.

## WOMAN MEMBER OF I. W. W. SENTENCED

Self-Confessed Anarchist Goes to Prison for Ten Years for Opposition to Draft Law—Conducted Her Own Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SEATTLE, Wash.—Miss Louise Oliveau, former secretary of the I. W. W. headquarters in this city, has been convicted, on six counts, of violation of the espionage law, and sentenced by United States District Judge Jeremiah Neterer to 10 years in the state prison in Canon City, Col. The trial began in the Federal Court on Nov. 28, and Miss Oliveau conducted her own case. No proof was offered by the Government that any one had been influenced by the circulars opposing the draft sent out by Miss Oliveau, and three counts were therefore ordered stricken from the indictment.

Witnesses called by the Government testified against Miss Oliveau, and showed the extent of her activities in anti-draft plots. Charles M. Perkins, United States post-office inspector, told of searching her house and of the discovery of circulars designed to cause insurrection, sedition and treason. Miss Oliveau personally read two of the circulars. They were made up of excerpts from antiwar poems, articles and essays.

At the opening of the trial, Miss Oliveau declared herself an anarchist, and the jury which had just been selected, arose as one man to leave the box, but was restrained by Judge Neterer. In her argument, Miss Oliveau attempted to explain her interpretation of anarchy, war, government, preparedness and kindred subjects. She did not deny writing and distributing the circulars, but admitted doing so as a conscientious objector. She said she considered it no violation of law to gather men and women for conference on the draft law.

She attempted to show the jury that since the majority of the men and women of this country are against war, and there have been no volunteers for service, in her opinion it was preferable to go to prison rather than serve in a war which has back of it the moneyed interests. She declared that to work in the shops of a nation in order to relieve men for service is as bad as fighting in the trenches.

## Albert Kaldschmidt Case

Government Closes Its Case—Defense to Be Shown When Court Resumes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—The Government having closed its case against Albert Kaldschmidt and the five other alleged German bomb plotters, the defense will be revealed when court resumes Tuesday. The Government used 50 witnesses and introduced 75 exhibits, ranging from checks to bombs.

Senator James A. Murtha of the defense has announced that only Mr. and Mrs. Fritz A. Neff will take the stand in their own defense. He intimated that Mrs. Neff, who is a sister of Kaldschmidt, would join her husband in telling all they knew about the relations of Kaldschmidt with the German Embassy at Washington and his work in plotting war against Canada and the destruction of munition plants in this country.

## I. W. W.'s Arraigned

Government Is Hoping to Bring Their Case to Trial in January

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Following the arraignment on Saturday of the 100 odd members of the Industrial Workers of the World, held here under indictment, the Government is hoping to bring the case to trial in January. No hitch attended the arraignment before Judge Landis. Counsel for the majority of the I. W. W.'s asked a delay stating that, through the columns of the I. W. W. publicity, all of the 60 some members indicted and not yet apprehended were being urged to give themselves up.

Judge Landis continued with the proceedings, however, permitting each defendant to enter a plea of not guilty, with leave to withdraw or substitute another plea by Jan. 3. The defense may file any preliminary motions either attacking jurisdiction of the court or along any other line that they may wish by that time.

Attorney General T. W. Gregory, speaking before the Iroquois Club, Saturday night, said: "To him who desires to retard the successful prosecution of this war I sound this note of warning, look that thought in your heart and throw away the key. The disloyal citizen shall not discourage or stab in the back the men who fight for his liberties as well as for their own. To all such a message will be delivered before the criminal courts and juries of our country. There is no more insidious poison in the atmosphere of our country than the suggestion that this war will soon be over."

## PROGRESS SEEN IN SUFFRAGE WORK

Leaders in Movement Believe Justice of Their Cause Has Been Impressed on Congress—Future Plans Are Outlined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—While congressmen were interposing their objection to any date mentioned for voting upon the federal suffrage amendment, the forty-ninth annual convention of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association brought its last meeting to a close by adopting resolutions pledging "our unswerving loyalty to our country and the continuance of our aid in patriotic service to help make the world safe for democracy, both at home and abroad."

Suffragists regard the convention that closed on Saturday as record making in many respects, and as the most important convention in the history of the association. It has, they believe, visualized to Congress more concretely than ever before the determination of American women to be recognized as co-citizens with men. This, they hope, at the time when New York has just given votes to its 3,000,000 women, will insure the passage of the federal woman suffrage amendment at this session of Congress.

Should the amendment not be passed at this session, however, the association, by a unanimous vote, resolved to put the organized strength of its 2,000,000 members into the Congressional elections of 1918 for the purpose of changing enough votes in House and Senate to insure passage by the next Congress.

New York State, always a prominent factor in the national body, gained a more dominant position than before in that organization when, with the reelection of Mrs. Catt to the presidency, there also was added to the list of vice-presidents two Empire State women, Mrs. Raymond Brown, influential in the state party, and Miss Garrett Hay, leader of the city party. The newly elected officers of the association are:

Honorary president, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw; president, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, New York City; first vice-president, Mrs. Stanley McCormick, Boston; second vice-president, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, New York City; third vice-president, Mrs. Guilford Dudley, Nashville; fourth vice-president, Mrs. Raymond Brown, New York City; fifth vice-president, Mrs. Helen H. Gardner, Washington; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, New York City; recording secretary, Mrs. Halsey Wilson, New York City; treasurer, Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, New Haven; directors, Mrs. Nonie B. Mahoney, Dallas; Miss Mary A. Safford, Florida; Mrs. Horace Stilwell, Indiana; Mrs. James L. Laidlaw, New York City; Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore, Yonkers, N. Y.; Miss Esther Ogden, New York City; Mrs. T. T. Cotnam, Little Rock, Ark.; Mrs. Charles H. Brooks, Kansas City.

The convention passed resolutions urging Congress to enfranchise women so that in war times "all loyal citizens shall be equipped with the most up-to-date tools." Another resolution called for "equal pay for equal work," citing President Wilson as authority for the statement that there was a tendency in some quarters to take advantage of women's patriotic zeal. The delegates also called for ample representation on the War Council of the National Red Cross, begged for patriotic support of the war certificate campaign, rejoiced in various suffrage victories, and thanked the press for its help.

A committee was appointed at the request of Mrs. Catt to devise a national league for women voters. The league is to consist of all suffrage party members from states whose women are enfranchised, and is to devote itself to working for the federal suffrage amendment.

At a symposium on women's war service abroad in Poll's Theater on Saturday night, Miss Helen Fraser spoke for Great Britain, Mme. C. Simon for France, and Mrs. Nellie McClung for Canada. The delegates were impressed greatly with the wide sphere of usefulness women had found for themselves and entered, oftentimes, despite opposition and discouragement.

### Gloves for Gifts

Women's Mocha Street Gloves, all fashionable colors. \$2.50 to \$3.75

Trefousse French Kid Gloves, two-toned embroidery. \$2.75

Washable Cape Gloves, with cuff in contrasting color. \$5.00

Washable Cape, in all colors. \$2.00, \$2.25

Fur-Lined grey and tan Mocha Gloves. \$6.00

Wool Lined, grey mocha and tan capeskin gloves. \$3.00 upward

Long Woolen Gloves. \$1.00, \$1.50

Men's Gloves. \$2.00 to \$6.00

Boys' and Girls' Gloves. \$1.00 to \$2.50

Glove Certificates issued in any denomination.

**E. T. Slattery Co.**

Tremont St., Boston  
Est. 1867

One of the best hall clocks for \$150.00 in the United States to-day.

**BIGELOW, KENNARD & CO., Inc.**

EST. 1830

511 Washington Street BOSTON

### Christmas Clocks

Made by the Waltham Clock Co. Colonial case of mahogany. An accurate timekeeper and fully guaranteed.



## COAL EMBARGO AS SHORTAGE GROWS

**Boston & Maine Announces Temporary Suspension of Shipments—Watertown Arsenal and Fore River to Curtail**

Coincident with statements from the Watertown Arsenal and the Fore River shipbuilding yards announcing a curtailment of work due to coal shortage, and with many private manufacturing concerns throughout Massachusetts, engaged on war work, hindered in their output due to a scarcity of fuel, the Boston & Maine Railroad last night announced a temporary embargo on coal shipments to the East. In addition to the difficulty at the factories, householders in the Commonwealth are being urged to use economy so that the expected fuel supply may last the entire winter.

Further explanation of the embargo was given by the State Fuel Administration today when it announced that probably three days of favorable conditions would see the embargo lifted. As it is, a member of the administration pointed out, coal is being shipped through as much as possible for war work and Government plants.

On account of the shortage of coal, the Boston Central Labor Union, yesterday, adopted a resolution calling on federal authorities for relief. J. Frank O'Hare, representative of organized labor on the State Public Safety Committee, told the union that there was more coal at the mouths of the mines at present, than at this time last year and the trouble lay with the inability of the railroads to transport the supply.

In Spencer and Chicopee plans to operate several churches in one building so that fuel could be saved are being considered, and in Chicopee one church is planning to hold its mid-week meetings in the homes of the members of the congregation in order to save the fuel necessary to heat the church. A committee has been appointed in South Deerfield to ascertain the coal fuel supply and communicate with James J. Storrow, Massachusetts Fuel Administrator, if any help is needed. In Springfield and West Springfield, reports are current that the coal price will be advanced 25 cents a ton during the next week.

## ARMY MEN FOR TRANSPORTS ASKED

**General Sharp Strongly Recommends Legislation to Bring Crews Into Military Service**

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Quartermaster-General Sharp, in his annual report made public here, has recommended strongly immediate legislation to bring the crews of transports, mine layers and other army vessels into the military service. Continual difficulties with civilian crews are described in the report, and the conclusion is drawn that serious danger can be averted only by making officers and men subject to military discipline.

The general's recommendations read vessels of this service.

"At present, when delays are liable to result seriously and when the successful carrying out of certain lines of operation are essential, depending upon efficiency in every department, it seems absolutely essential:

"First—That the crews shall be of the best type of American citizens available, who are experienced in the work of maintenance and operation of vessels of this service.

"Second—That the tenure of services of such employees shall be such that they cannot be terminated at the will of the employer.

"Third—That all members of the crew shall be subject to military discipline, thus enabling a prompt and strict compliance with such orders as may be given.

"No plan other than an enlisted service can possibly be suggested under which crews of vessels of the army transport service, the mine planters and the harbor boats can be controlled, with fixed rates of pay in different grades, and it is urgently recommended that in view of the unusual conditions now existing a law be enacted along the lines heretofore proposed for the commissioning, warranting and enlisting of the crews of the entire service."

## WATER POWER LAWS ARE BEING PUSHED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House Public Lands Committee is considering water power legislation and negotiating, it is understood, an agreement to harmonize differences which caused failure of the legislation a year ago.

Passage of the Shields bill by the Senate, 46 to 18, was the first step in disposing of natural resource development legislation before the holidays.

Under the measure, water power development on navigable streams would be under control of the War Department. A system of 50-year permits is provided to encourage private concerns to make expenditures for dams on navigable streams for development purposes.

## PAY FOR HOUSING RECRUITS REFUSED

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—An offer by the War Department to pay 40 cents a day for every army recruit who has been taken care of by citizens of New Rochelle since the overcrowded conditions at Fort Slocum began has been declined by Mayor Griffling, on behalf of those who had

opened their homes to thousands of strangers.

The Mayor informed Colonel Kingsbury, who brought the message from Fort Slocum, that the citizens of New Rochelle "were only too glad and happy to have been of any aid in relieving the suffering and inconvenience of the thousands of young men, and that they expect no reward from Uncle Sam."

Storekeepers in New Rochelle were permitted to open their places of business on Sunday, for the benefit of citizens who have been engaged in the work of caring for the recruits. In contrast to the commercial business, every saloon was closed.

## TREE CUTTING FOR FUEL IS STARTED

**Appalachian Mountain Club Members Formally Inaugurate Government Movement for Conservation of Coal**

With the felling of scores of trees on the Lincoln estate of James J. Storrow in Lincoln, Mass., Saturday afternoon, nearly 60 members of the Appalachian Mountain Club formally inaugurated the United States Government movement to cut wood as a coal conservation measure.

Club members who had volunteered to take part in the chopping-bee left the North Station in Boston early in the afternoon. They cut about seven cords before their return at dark. Austin F. Hawes, of the United States Forestry Service, who came to Boston from Washington to start the movement, declared the beginning one which he would report as successful.

His call upon Mr. Storrow, Fuel Administrator for Massachusetts, resulted in a conference with Fred H. Tucker, president of the Appalachian Mountain Club, and in an appeal to members of the club to make the start for the Government. The plan met with the response of nearly 100 members; but all the volunteers were not able to go Saturday. Other chopping-bees will follow.

The wood choppers, provided with axes, cross-cut saws and warm clothing for work in the woods, were met at the station in Lincoln by two double-horse sleighs, and several automobiles. The ride to the Storrow woodlot of 22 acres was three and a half miles. Motion picture men were lined up when the sleighs arrived, and took pictures, which will go the rounds of the northern states where there is an abundance of wood. The choppers, including several women, found three large campfires and a supply of food ready.

Frank S. Mason, William T. Way and Charles A. Newhall were the members who had charge of the choppers. Miss M. L. Ramsey and Mrs. Henry G. Chamberlain were the women who used the cross-cut saw.

It has been known to the conservators of national resources for some time that comparatively large supplies of fire wood are practically going to waste in many northern states, and it was concluded that if some of this could be hauled to railroad stations, it would supply fuel for small towns. The difficulty was to get choppers, as labor was scarce.

Mr. Hawes showed that wood is awaiting cutters, and that men of leisure and those seeking open air exercise should be willing, as public-spirited citizens, to act as choppers.

Mr. Hawes also showed that wood lots would produce better growths if acraggy trees were cut off, and that their owners would profit by the sale of the wood, and by the enhancement of the property. He left Washington two weeks ago, held a conference with Mr. Storrow, and was offered the lot at Lincoln.

Mr. Hawes told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that it is expected in Washington that the coal situation will not improve and that, during the period of the war, relief should be sought in an extended use of wood fuel. He said that many men and women are able to take part in this movement. He appeals to professional men of all classes to come forward and make the work popular. The work of those who could devote a few hours a week to this form of exercise, would amount to "many thousands of cords in the old Commonwealth alone," he says.

Mr. Hawes will leave the details for the extension of the movement in Massachusetts to Mr. Storrow, one of the problems being the hauling of the wood to the railroad stations. Mr. Hawes is a graduate of Tufts College, and studied forestry in Yale University. He has been state forester of Connecticut and Vermont. Under him forestry specialists will go from place to place to point out the types of trees which should be cut to improve the others. He returned to Washington Saturday night.

The actual work of forestry improvement here in Massachusetts will be in charge of Prof. William D. Clark of the Massachusetts College of Agriculture, who has temporary headquarters at the State House.

## RECORD ALASKA SALMON CATCH

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Food added to the nation's war-time storehouses by the 1917 catch of Alaska salmon was the largest amount in the history of the territory and far exceeded in value that of any other season. The pack of canned salmon will aggregate 5,300,000 cases, the Bureau of Fisheries announced today, valued at \$40,000,000, or nearly twice the value of the record catch of 1916.

## SIAM PRINCE'S EDUCATION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
HONOLULU, Hawaii—Prince H. H. Ong Chow Arthit, the heir apparent to the throne of Siam, passed through Honolulu recently. He was on his way to Washington, D. C., where he is to attend school.

## DISTRIBUTION OF FUEL IS HASTENED

**Reports of Serious Shortages in Many Sections Causes Doubled Efforts of Administrator to Release Supplies**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—There is increasing anxiety in Washington official and Congressional circles over the acute coal shortage which confronts many sections of the country. It is estimated that in Cleveland alone the lack of fuel has thrown 100,000 people out of work, while the authorities in Pittsburgh fear that lack of fuel and the continued cold weather will lead to rioting. People in different localities are suffering, and plants working at full capacity on Government orders have been shut down. While the condition is admitted to be grave, there is at the same time considerable doubt as to the ability of the Fuel Administration to cope with the problem which, despite such machinery and organization, is daily becoming more complex.

Repeatedly during the last few days senators from middle western states have voiced in the Senate the grievances of constituents in regard to the coal situation. Hundreds of letters are arriving at the Capitol daily, imploring that something be immediately done in order that people may not "lose confidence in the Administration."

Meanwhile the Fuel Administrator is making what he calls "extraordinary efforts" to relieve the spots where the pinch is greatest. He warns officials that they must in no way interfere with the dispensations of the Fuel Administration. At the same time a number of senators have repeatedly expressed their conviction that the Fuel Administration is responsible for the present condition. Senator Smith of Michigan points out, and there is general agreement with him, that it is perfectly idle to conduct an investigation in midwinter with the thermometer standing at zero and to undertake to warn people with good intentions. To put entire strangers, he said, in charge of a great commodity like coal, and to undertake to acquaint them with the vast detail and make them familiar with the ordinary avenues of distribution, is one of the causes that has brought about so pathetic and so criminal a situation. Men who have built up great coal facilities for 30 years and know the ordinary avenues of distribution are ignored by a theoretical coal dictator in his vain efforts to create new agencies. Coal cars lie on the tracks because those in charge cannot decide to whom they should be assigned.

In answer to this the Fuel Administrator is ready to blame the railroad congestion for the critical situation that has arisen.

It is questioned here whether the Senate investigation into the shortage of coal will materially further the solution of the difficulty. In some respects the Fuel Administration is believed to be more vulnerable to attack than the Food Administration, and that irrespective of the merits of either. One fruitful field of inquiry at the coming investigation will be the shortage of anthracite coal in the East, which is especially acute in New England. Figures for the first eight months of the war, April to November, show an increased production in anthracite coal over the corresponding period of last year of 15 per cent. Now in view of the fact that anthracite is mainly used for domestic purposes, it is asked why can't it be had in many cities?

Another storm center of the investigation is expected to be the abundant supply in the northwestern states, including Minnesota, Montana, Idaho and the Dakotas, which is estimated to be 3,000,000 tons in excess of the amount asked for in that section. Meanwhile, it is pointed out, many essential industries engaged on war orders in the East cannot get coal. On Saturday night Dr. Garfield named C. R. Moriarity General Director of the Middle Western Coal Shippers Terminal Pool Association. Mr. Moriarity will work with Homer Johnson, Federal Fuel Administrator for Ohio, and W. K. Prudden, Administrator for Michigan.

To relieve the situation in Michigan solid trainloads of coal are being sent from Kentucky and Ohio lake ports. Chairman A. W. Thompson and Administrator Garfield went over the whole transportation question as it affects coal very exhaustively, with the result that with the rearrangement of shipments on railroads, eliminating long hauls where shorter ones will reach the territory, and also eliminating the so-called "cross" haul, some immediate improvement in the situation is hoped for. The result of the plan would be to supply coal to localities from the nearest producing or shipping center, instead of over the lines of ordinary trade.

Fuel Administrator Johnson reported from Cleveland that he had started 60 carloads of coal into that city, where 100,000 men were idle on Saturday because of the shutting down of plants lacking power. Mr. Johnson, who has received full power in the matter of distribution, said he would supply householders first, even if it forced industries to close down.

"If the weather remains severe," he telegraphed, "my opinion is that all industries, no matter how important, should, except in cases of vital importance for keeping plant warm or maintaining refrigeration or something of that sort, give way to domestic needs. The miners are not loading, and the emergency will become graver unless the weather moderates. My office is distributing all the lake coal available to domestic consumers, and we are trying to make a trainload for country distribution for the northwest part of the State."

The Fuel Administration on Saturday

## SWITZERLAND TO DEFEND HERSELF

**Neutrality to Be Maintained, She Insists, if an Effort Is Made to Violate the Frontier**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The State Department has given out the text of a communication from the Swiss Government thanking the United States for its assurance of neutrality with respect to Switzerland. The communication is, in part, as follows:

"The Federal Council can only renew the declaration of neutrality that it had the honor to notify to Washington April 20, 1917, insisting particularly on its firm and unwavering determination to maintain and defend its neutrality and inviolability of its territory of all means at its disposal against any person.

"At the same time the Federal Council has the honor to declare that by

virtue of its sovereignty and in accordance with the declaration of the powers who signed the treaties of Vienna and Paris in 1815, in particular that of Nov. 20, the Swiss Confederation, to whom it appertains to take the necessary measures for the defense of its territory, will maintain its neutrality by its own forces and will repel a violation of its frontier if that occurs.

"Referring to these acts and to its declaration of neutrality of Aug. 4, 1914, as well as to later declarations, especially the notification made at Washington by the Swiss Minister on April 20, 1917, the Federal Council believes that it appertains only to it to decide in what condition it might appear opportune to appeal to the assistance of foreign powers."

## FIRST STEEL MERCHANT SHIP

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A telegram has been received by the Shipping Board telling of the launching at Los Angeles of the first steel merchant ship contracted for by the Emergency Fleet Corporation. The vessel is one of eight of 8800 tons capacity each ordered on May 12 from S. L. Naphthaly.

## Coal to Be Seized

**Cargo Awaited at Detroit Where There Is Extreme Shortage**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—W. K. Prudden, Michigan Fuel Administrator, is awaiting the arrival here of the steamer Barium with a cargo of 9700 tons of coal, confiscation of which Harry A. Garfield, Federal Fuel Administrator, has authorized to relieve Detroit. Other lake shipments will be seized to prevent munitions plants from closing and to relieve domestic suffering.

Police have approved more than 3500 applications for coal from families that will have none. Shade trees, fences, furniture and small frame houses are being burned in residence districts. Postmaster William J. Nagel has wired Washington that the Detroit post office must soon close. Mr. Prudden says that if coal does not come soon theaters will be closed and church services will be restricted.

## Coal Moving to New York

**Fuel Administrator Reports Situation as Improving**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The local coal situation is improving, according to Reeve Schley, Fuel Administrator for Manhattan. Mr. Schley declared that by working all night and day 20,000 tons of coal had been started to New York. "There are 75,000 tons of coal now at Tidewater," said Mr. Schley yesterday, "and the movement is free to port. We will have 25,000 tons in New York by tomorrow morning. If the weather permits, we will soon have enough to supply all needs. Distribution of coal depends largely on the weather."

## United States War Savings and Thrift Stamps

May be procured at the Bond Booth on the Street Floor, Main Store.

Everyone Can Now Help Win the War



To Encourage This Movement We Have this Day

Presented to Each of Our Over 4000 Employees a United States Thrift Card With a United States 25c Thrift Stamp Attached

—the first step toward ownership of a U. S. War Savings Certificate.

**Jordan Marsh Company**

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**Jordan Marsh Company**

## AEROPLANE FLEET FOR CHINA PLANNED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, H. T.—Captain Tom Gunn, Chinese aviator, passed through Honolulu recently on his way to the United States on Chinese government business. Mr. Gunn is general director of the government aeronautical department at Canton.

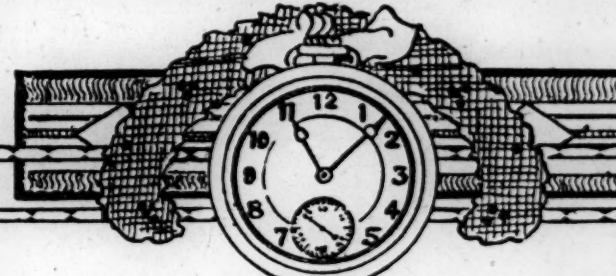
The Cantonese Government, he said, had recently appropriated \$250,000 to be expended in the purchase of aeroplane equipment for the Canton station, and he was expecting to conduct negotiations with United States manufacturers to place China's air fleet on a fighting basis.

## RATE INCREASES ASKED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Applications for increase in all-water, class and commodity rates from Boston, Providence and New York to Georgia points were filed today with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Ocean Steamship Company.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY



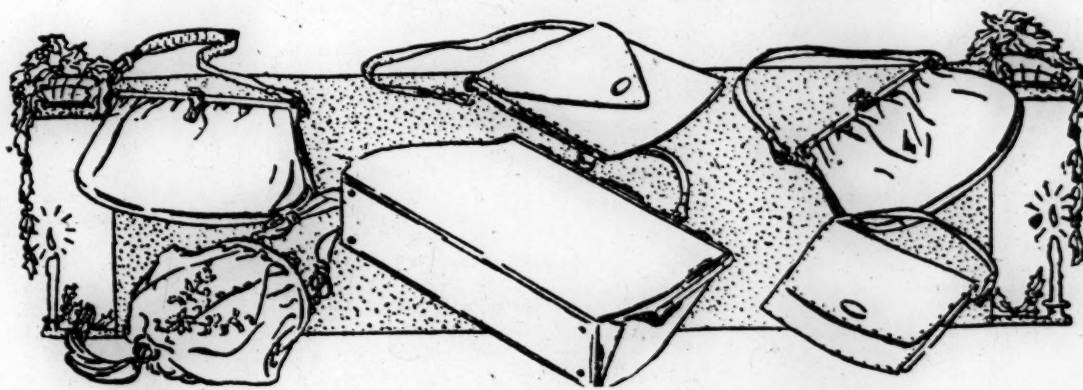
## Gift Jewelry for Men

Of the sort every man delights to own is shown in our special Men's Jewelry. In thousands of unusual pieces combining intrinsic value and usefulness in a manner to please the masculine taste.

We can mention only a few of the many articles you may give a man with the assurance of a delighted acceptance



Watches .....	12.50 to 150.00	Gold Ring .....	4.00 to 22.00
Wrist Watches .....	12.00 to 22.50	Gold Pencil .....	5.00 to 20.00
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Pair Cuff Links .....	4.00 to 37.00	Gold Key Chain .....	10.00
Set Studs .....	2.50 to 10.00	Gold Belt Buckle .....	12.00
Gold Fob .....	3.00 to 37.00	Gold Tie Clasps .....	2.00 to 11.00
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## Six Newest and Smartest Models in Women's Handbags For the Christmas Gift

<b>Black Velvet Handbag</b> —Steel beading on both sides, fancy silk linings, chenille tassel. Inside change pocket with frame and removable mirror in pocket.....	5.00	<b>12-inch Over-Night Bag</b> —Made of black moleskin; good, strong handle, brass lock and sliding end catches to prevent from opening; silk lined with pockets on both sides.....	5.50
<b>Black Morocco Handbag</b> —In the latest flat model, 7 1/2 x 5 in., assorted colors of moire silk linings, leather gussets. Inside metal frame with change purse and mirror.....	5.00	<b>Pearl Seal Handbag</b> —Made on an 8-inch frame, nicely silk lined, with inside change pocket, lined with velvet, mirror in.....	10.00
<b>Long Grain Seal Bag</b> —In the flat model, 8 x 7 in., with overlapping snap button flap, pocket in back for handkerchief. Inside enamel frame and three fittings. Very smart.....	7.50	<b>Black Long Grain Seal Handbag</b> —Assorted colors of fancy silk linings, leather ribbon handle, fancy frame, trimmed with French enamel. Mirror and change purse attached to chain.....	12.50

The Popular Knitting Bags in Large Assortment. Silk—Velvet—Black and Colors, 7.50 to 16.50

All Mail and Telephone Orders Given Prompt and Careful Attention

**Jordan Marsh Company**

Merchandise certificates and Glove Certificates are solving the gift problem for many. The former are sold at the Transfer Desk, the latter at the Glove Section—Street Floor, Main Store.



## ARGUMENTS BEGUN ON PROHIBITION

(Continued from page one)

early two-thirds vote will be easily obtained, but so strong is the opposition manifested so far that to forecast the outcome of the contest is impossible.

The Senate adopted the resolution at the last session, and if the two-thirds vote necessary for passage is received today in the House, the proposed federal amendment will then be submitted to the state legislatures for their adoption or rejection. Three-fourths of the states must ratify the amendment before it can become a part of the Federal Constitution. Six years is allowed for ratification by the necessary number of states.

As soon as the House on Saturday had agreed to vote on the prohibition amendment a fight to postpone action on the suffrage resolution developed. Representative Raker, chairman of the newly created Committee on Suffrage, moved that this resolution, already reported without comment by the Judiciary Committee, be returned to the committee for consideration. This started a parliamentary wrangle which lasted for more than an hour, and ended by the chair ruling that such a procedure was without precedent.

Mr. Raker said that the Suffrage Committee would report the bill favorably, and that it would be handled on the floor by those friendly to the measure. He based his argument for reference to his committee on the contention that all such matters should go to it. Speaker Clark overruled him, saying that the bill had been referred to the Judiciary Committee before the Suffrage Committee existed.

When Mr. Raker found that his position was untenable, and before the chair ruled against him, he tried to obtain unanimous consent for a vote on the suffrage resolution on Jan. 7. Representative Garrett of Tennessee, objected. Objection was also made to its consideration by the House on Tuesday on the request made by Representative Webb, chairman of the Judiciary Committee. Objection was made again by Representative Garrett to Mr. Raker's further request for consideration of the resolution on Jan. 10.

As the result of the failure to get unanimous consent the House will adjourn for the holiday recess without disposing of suffrage, and advocates of the resolution are now planning to work up sentiment in the districts during this period to compel prompt action by the House after the first of the year. Canvasses made indicated that sentiment was growing weaker on both that and the prohibition proposition. At no time has it been the opinion of conservative members that suffrage would pass, and sentiment sounded in the House in the last few days shows that it has fewer friends than two weeks ago. The same is true of prohibition. Representative Randall of California, who a few days ago asserted that the prohibition amendment would be adopted by a majority of 40, on Saturday reduced his claims to a majority of 25.

### Brewers Fail in Test

Action in California Not in Line With Their Announced Intent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The impression created in California by paid display advertisements in the newspapers, signed by the United States Brewers Association, to the effect that the brewing interests were ready to separate themselves from the saloon and distilled liquor interests, has been dispelled by the recent action of the California State Brewing Association, which went on record against the so-called Rominger Bill, which is to come before the people on initiative petitions now being circulated, and which is designed to preserve the wine and beer business but outlaw the saloon.

The advertisements of the United States Brewers Association referred to said, among other things: "The true relationship of beer is with light wines and soft drinks—not with hard liquors. For this false mental association the brewers are largely responsible. Keen competition in the early days of the brewing industry led the brewers, as individuals, to encourage the establishment of saloons, which were at that time the only agencies through which their product could be lawfully sold. This unwise individual action on the part of many led to an undue multiplication of the saloon—a form of retail distribution which dealt not only in malt beverages but also in intoxicating liquors, and established a business affiliation that has since created a false mental association."

"Thus our product has been unjustly and improperly linked with those influences—over which we have had no control—that have actually promoted intemperance. For years we have hoped, with the wine growers, that some factor might intervene which would enable us to sever once and for all the shackles that bound our wholesome products—light wines and beer, the handmaidens to true temperance—to ardent spirits in popular mental association and actual business practice. The federal enactment prohibiting the distillation of spirituous liquors has broken these chains at last."

"Freed now to speak for the great moral truth of temperance that we have long realized was ours—heartened by the action of Congress and the President—we welcome the opportunity that is afforded us to promote true temperance. Further, we pledge ourselves to cooperate with the spirit of the law by adding our utmost efforts to disassociate beer from distilled liquors in every way, in popular thought and in the saloon."

To those who were at a loss to

understand why the California brewers should take a stand so in opposition to the position of the national organization of brewers, it is pointed out by students of the situation that while the statement of the United States Brewers Association apparently takes a position against the saloon, it does not actually do so.

### Suffrage Foes Alert

Action by Chairman Webb Keeps Amendment From New Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In spite of the efforts that have been made to give the federal woman suffrage amendment fair consideration at this session of Congress, it is obvious that opponents of the measure are going to take advantage of every technicality in order to encompass its defeat or delay its consideration indefinitely.

On Saturday Representative Raker asked unanimous consent that the amendment be considered on Jan. 7, to which Representative Garrett of Tennessee objected. Efforts to secure unanimous consent to consider the matter on Jan. 18 met with failure. No decision was reached, and the House will determine when it will vote when Congress reconvenes in January.

After ineffectual efforts had been made on Saturday to fix a date for a vote, Representative Raker asked that the amendment be taken from the Committee on Judiciary and referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage. A few minutes previous to this request, however, the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, anticipating Mr. Raker's move, reported the amendment into the House. Therefore it was impossible, according to House rules, to re-refer the resolution, because it has passed from the house of the committee which had been authorized to report it.

Mr. Raker charged the Judiciary Committee with conniving at the defeat of the suffrage amendment. He declared that the Judiciary Committee had reported the amendment without recommendation, (equivalent to an adverse report, inasmuch as the majority of the Judiciary Committee is opposed to woman suffrage) in order to forestall any attempts at transfer of jurisdiction. To impartial observers this appeared to be the case. The fact that the majority of the Judiciary Committee, aided by other opponents of woman suffrage, was adopting every possible subterfuge that would contribute toward delaying a vote on the measure, was absolutely apparent.

During the last session, it is remembered, Chairman Webb stated emphatically on the floor of the House that the majority of the committee was opposed to the federal suffrage amendment. Naturally friends of the amendment felt that a report "without recommendation" is equivalent to an adverse report. The only reason that a report was made at all, it is pointed out, is because Chairman Webb was forced to make his promise last session when he was cornered by members anxious to see the amendment acted upon favorably.

The new committee on woman suffrage created this session, the chairman and ranking members of which are Mr. Raker of California, and Miss Rankin, respectively, was called into being for the sole purpose of considering the suffrage amendment. When the Judiciary Committee learned that the suffrage committee intended to make a fight for the right of jurisdiction, the majority of the former committee laid their plans quietly and carefully. Not until a few moments before Chairman Raker of the suffrage committee was able to obtain the privilege of the floor to present his request, did the Judiciary Committee make its report, which, as the majority members well knew, would prevent the amendment reaching the suffrage committee. The suffrage committee would, if this slight technicality had not intervened, have considered the matter until January, and would have made a favorable report.

### Ready for Recess

Both Branches of Congress to Adjourn Until Jan. 3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Congress will adjourn on Tuesday until Jan. 3, 1918. A resolution providing for such a recess was passed by the House on Saturday, and the Senate is expected to pass it today without delay.

In the House, several committees having charge of appropriation bills will continue work on these measures, in order to have them ready for report as soon as Congress reconvenes. Committees investigating the activities of the War Department in the conduct of the war and the coal and sugar shortages will proceed with their hearings.

The House on Saturday fixed the hour of 5 p. m. today for the vote on the resolution to amend the Federal Constitution by the prohibition of the liquor traffic, and after a long parliamentary wrangle rejected three efforts to bring about a vote on the other controversial subject—the woman suffrage amendment—before the holiday recess or early next month. This action was preliminary to the adoption of a resolution to adjourn from next Tuesday until Jan. 3.

It is expected that before the representatives return to their districts to face critical constituencies the House in response to a widespread demand will have eliminated the provision in the occupational tax section of the revenue bill exempting senators, representatives and other officers of the Government from the tax. The Ways and Means Committee met on Saturday and considered a half dozen bills seeking to include the excluded persons within the double tax provision.

## REGISTRANTS' ADDRESSES SOUGHT

Present Location of Men in Selected Draft List Should Be Sent in at Once According to Warning of Authorities

Warnings to all men registered under the selective service law to make certain that the local boards are in possession of their correct and latest addresses were sent broadcast throughout Massachusetts today. The warning was issued by Adj. Gen. Jesse F. Stevens, and in co-operation with the adjutant-general's office, Henry B. Endicott, executive manager of the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee, sent letters today to all town and city committees, requesting them to post the official warning in factories, club rooms, railroad stations and other public places.

Now that the questionnaires are being mailed to every registered man in the United States, the adjutant-general emphasizes the importance of registrants furnishing their local boards with their latest addresses. Registrants who have changed their residence since the registration last June are urged to notify "the local board having jurisdiction over the address you gave when you registered," unless such notification already has been given. Such notification should give the registrant's full name, the city and ward, or town, where he registered, the home address given at the time of registration last June, and the registrant's present post office address.

The adjutant-general states: "Hundreds of men are now advertised as deserters because friends or relatives who promised to forward mail to them forgot or didn't think it was important." This warning affects every registrant, as stated by Adjutant-General Stevens who says:

"This applies even if you have been examined and granted a discharge or exemption, and whether you have registered or not, if you were 21 years of age June 5, 1917, and had not passed your thirty-first birthday on that date." He states that registrants may be saved serious trouble if they heed the warning and notify their local boards immediately.

## ALLEGED VIOLATION OF ESPIONAGE ACT

Anonymous Stickers in Lynn Attack Exemption of Son of a Deputy Sheriff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass.—United States authorities are to be notified of the circulation of anonymous stickers here, announcing that \$25 reward will be given for information that will tell why Earle G. Wells, assistant to his father, Frank E., a deputy sheriff of Essex County, should be exempted from military duty, while other Lynn men are being sent to Camp Devens.

Ralph W. Reeve, chairman of the Lynn Committee on Public Safety, today said that the matter will be brought to the attention of the federal authorities with a charge that the Espionage Act has been violated. The Lynn police say that the matter is not within their jurisdiction.

The placards, which were placed conspicuously on trees, telegraph poles, buildings, etc., read as follows: "Twenty-five dollars reward for information that will show how Deputy Sheriff Frank E. Wells can keep his son, Earl G., in Lynn on a soft job when other boys have been drafted here to go to Camp Devens. Inquire at 23 Central Avenue, room 202, Lynn."

The address given is the office of Mr. Wells and his son, who was recently appointed an assistant to his father. The stickers do not indicate who made the announcement, there being only a union label without the number of the local. Inspector Thorne of the Lynn police said that he believes their intent was to cause ill feeling over the draft.

Earl G. Wells was selected for military duty by division two draft board, but he appealed to division five board of appeals, claiming that he should be exempted because he was a public officer. The appeal board is said to have found nothing to substantiate his claim for exemption, but as he had important business to transact in connection with his office, he was temporarily exempted until April, 1918.

Soon after the draft regulation was announced a number of anti-draft posters were circulated about Lynn. Their source was traced to a local printing office, the proprietor of which is now awaiting trial for alleged interference with the carrying out of the selective draft. These posters asked all persons to refuse to register for the draft.

### BEST'S BOOK SHOP

BOSTON'S EXCLUSIVE BOOK SHOP  
500 Boylston Street Opposite Old Technology  
Special Holiday Attractions.  
Carefully Selected Children's Books.  
Gift Books in Fine Bindings.  
All the latest War Books and the Best of the year's publications.  
Telephone Orders Promptly Attended To  
Tel. B. R. 1552

**Bull Dog SUSPENDERS**  
Each Pair in Handsome Gift Box  
65c at Your Dealer's

## ARCHAEOLOGISTS' TELL OF PROGRESS

Capture of Jerusalem by British Said to Mean Much to the Future of the American School of Oriental Research

Archaeologists at the annual meeting of the Boston Society of the Archaeological Institute of America, last Saturday, took occasion to rejoice at the capture of Jerusalem by the British on the ground that possession of the Holy Land by a Christian nation would open long desired areas in Palestine for exploration and research. The capture means that the American School of Oriental Research there can at last take title to its fine piece of land, which the Turks evidently did not intend to allow to pass unless forced to do so. A definite promise of money for an adequate school building has been made by a generous donor whose name cannot yet be announced. When this building is erected to house the library and other property, apparently safe in Jerusalem, there will open great possibilities for the long-desired work in Palestine. It was pointed out that no one can now overestimate the importance of a permanent American institution for the exploration of Palestine and the adjoining lands.

Archaeological investigations and discoveries of much importance, made during the year 1917, despite the European war, were reported. Prof. W. F. Harris, president of the society, said that in Greece the work had proceeded with success, resulting in the discovery at Corinth of a large number of vases and bronze objects, and much time had been devoted to classifying the prehistoric material already unearthed. Mr. Dinsmoor, the architect of the American School, has about completed his studies of the Acropolis, and when the material may be safely brought to the United States it will be ready for publication.

The finances of the school in Athens, President Harris said, were in need of help, despite a generous contribution of \$25,000 by the Carnegie Institution. In Greece more than elsewhere prices have enormously increased since the days when the school was founded. Land for a woman's building opposite the school will without doubt be purchased soon.

Publication of a volume of memoirs from the American Academy in Rome was reported. The director of the school, Prof. Charles U. Clark, is now in the United States on a mission from the Italian Government, describing with official pictures the work of Italy in the war. Last year saw the usual activities of academy and school in full swing; this year must wait for calmer days.

Great encouragement in the work of the committee of colonial and national art in North America was reported. The committee look forward to the establishment of a fellowship, and feel assured that any material worthy of publishing will secure ample means from interested donors. A growing interest is manifested in architecture of historic value and in American art and handicraft.

President Harris announced that the text of "Investigations at Assos," an account of the first American investigations on Greek soil, originated by Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, is ready for the press under the editorship of Francis Bacon. About \$3,500 is needed to see the work through the press, and this need presents a splendid opportunity for a generous patron of the arts.

Officers for the coming year were elected as follows: president, Prof. W. F. Harris; vice-president, Mrs. Henry Parkman; secretary, Maj. Ralph Lowree; treasurer, Seth T. Gano; counselors, Prof. H. Chase, Prof. Alice Walton, Prof. E. K. Rand, and Miss M. H. Buckingham; executive committee, Dr. Arthur Fairbanks, E. W. Forbes, Miss Alicia Keyes, Prof. G. Lyon, Dr. J. M. Paton, Prof. H. W. Smyth, and Miss Emile Williams.

The annual meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America, which was founded in Boston and has about 3000 members in the United States and Canada, will be held in Philadelphia, shortly. The president of the institute, Prof. F. W. Shipley of Washington University, five years ago, has appointed a committee to nominate a successor and to lay out a policy for the work to be done in these troubled times. All possible retrenchment in executive expenditure has been strongly recommended to this committee by the Boston society.

## MASS MEETING

Tremont Temple, Tuesday at 3 P. M.

"The Men Who Went to Halifax"

Collector EDMUND BILLINGS  
Major H. G. GIDDINGS  
and others will speak

Navy Yard Band. No Admission Fee.

BOSTON PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE

## CONGRESS BLAMED FOR WAR DELAYS

United States' Efforts Hampered by "Red Tape" in Government, Ordnance Chief Says—Time Lost Waiting for Money

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Admitting there is too much red tape in the war government, Major General Crozier, chief of ordnance, today again placed the chief of the blame on Congress for delay in getting the United States ready to do its part.

A colloquy followed in the Senate war probe committee, with members taking General Crozier to task for continually blaming Congress for the unpreparedness.

General Crozier, resuming his testimony before the Military Affairs Committee, declared that Congress had a war department estimate of \$2,900,000,000 on April 5, the day before war was declared.

"We didn't get the money until June 15," said General Crozier.

"This was a lump sum estimate, which we asked authority to spend under direction of the President. Congress demanded detailed estimates."

"That's where a great deal of time was lost."

"Frankly now, General, there is too much red tape, isn't there?" Senator Hitchcock asked.

"Yes, there is," replied General Crozier.

"Well, how can it be eliminated?"

"For one thing, Congress could have taken our word for this lump appropriation and got detailed explanation afterward," replied General Crozier.

Sensors Hitchcock and Chamberlain forced him to admit that when estimates are made they must be approved by the war college, then by the general staff and last by the Secretary of War before Congress sees them.

This process, General Crozier insisted, is unavoidable.

"You have no idea, evidently, how intricate the ordering of artillery is," he said.

"What's intricate about ordering guns?" demanded Senator Hitchcock. "You knew you would need a large number of guns. Why didn't you go ahead and order them? If a business man's place is burned he doesn't sit down and figure out to the dollar what he'll need to spend to replace it; he orders by telegraph what he knows he'll need."

Senator Chamberlain said he couldn't understand how Congress tied things up by delaying the appropriation until June.

"You had money appropriated in 1916 which you had not spent," said Senator Chamberlain. "Things you could have ordered you did not order; you didn't even contract for them."

"We had to revise the program which was contemplated by the 1916 appropriation," said General Crozier. "It's true we had not ordered all the things we had the money for."

"Well, your explanation doesn't satisfy me," said Senator Chamberlain. "You had money for machine guns, but you haven't got a machine gun; you had \$5,000,000 for rifles, but you spent it for pistols."

"Yes, because we are shorter of pistols than we are of rifles," replied General Crozier. "I repeat that the army won't be delayed an instant in getting to the front by lack of rifles."

"I don't think the country will accept that explanation," said Senator Chamberlain. "The country knows that you aren't providing rifles for target practice, which the men might as well get in this country, if you had not delayed it."

General Crozier declared that lack of rifles was not the bar to target practice.

"The rifle supply is ahead of the target range provision," he stated.

### Efficiency Aim of Inquiry

Investigation to Be Made to Eliminate Avoidable Delays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—How the navy department has been conducting its share of the war burden, how it spent the \$1,500,000,000 appropriated by the last Congress, and how it will spend the \$1,000,000,000 for which it now asks, are some of the points upon which Secretary Daniels and other navy department officials will be asked to furnish information when they testify before the house naval affairs subcommittee, which begins its investigation of the navy department today. Secretary Daniels and all the admirals in active service, including Admiral Mayo, who has been in active service in European waters, will be called upon to testify. The hearings begin today and will be continued during the holiday recess.

The investigation is not to be made, it is said, because of any mismanagement or laxity in the department, but because it is expected that places will be found where reforms and a more active policy for efficient work can be ordered. It is felt that there has been some delay in construction work, and an avoidable delay in the forwarding of supplies and equipment. The action of the House committee is expected to remove the necessity for similar investigations on the Senate side which have been contemplated for some time.

The investigating committee will consist of Representative William B. Oliver of Alabama (chairman), William W. Venable of Mississippi, Walter L. Hensley of Missouri, John R. Connelley of Kansas, Fred A. Britton of Illinois, Frederick C. Hicks of New York and John A. Peters of Maine. Broad powers have been given to the committee to go into every phase of the conduct of the war by the navy. The investigation will cover not only the question of whether the naval warfare has been pushed with sufficient aggressiveness on the other side, and whether there are sufficient destroyers, but also the way in which training stations have been operated, the conduct of navy yards and the expenditure of the vast sums of money.

"I don't know what coercion is," replied Mr. Lindley. "Inducement was perhaps used to make unpatriotic persons see the light."

"What I would like to know is, if something hasn't been done to protect the American farmer in the beet-raising industry, while the sugar refiners have been making their enormous profit," said Senator Reed, turning to Mr. Spreckels.

"From all I've been told, there hasn't been the slightest thing done by the Food Administration for the farmer," replied Mr. Spreckels.

The witness spoke of his having declined to sign the waiver not to import Cuban sugar without authority of the Food Administration.

"I was informed that if I didn't sign the waiver, in any event I'd have to sign the contract with the Food Administration before I could sell any sugar," Mr. Spreckels testified. "I didn't sign the waiver. When my license came from the Food Administrator it didn't contain any privilege to sell—merely to manufacture. So I wrote in 'and sell.' When I got it back from the Food Administrator the words 'and sell' were struck out."

SUGAR POOLING PLAN IS PROPOSED

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Stanley Wyckoff, Marion County Food Administrator, has announced, according to the Indianapolis News, that the jobbers of Indianapolis have practically completed a plan for a sugar clearing house, which, it is believed, will aid in handling the sugar situation in the city and enable all jobbers and retail grocers to receive equal shares of the sugar which is shipped into Indianapolis.

Under the plan, all of the sugar coming into the city in the future will be pooled at a central clearing house and distributed equally among all the jobbers and wholesale grocers.

FOOD CROPS NEED URGENT IN FIJI

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUVA, Fiji.—It has been pointed out through the local press that the necessity for increasing Fiji's food crops is every day becoming more urgent, as the colony now obtains its supplies from Australia and New Zealand.

The bonus system which has been proposed to encourage planting on a larger scale would not appeal to the native Fijian, it is believed.

## HOOVER REFUSED PERMIT TO SPEAK

(Continued from page one)

els. "Cane planted now would not be available until 1919; so the price would go on the sugar already grown."

Beet sugar manufacturers in this country, Mr. Spreckels said, were dissatisfied over the Food Administration's price-fixing for the Cuban sugar.

"Although a higher price went to the Cuban planters, the American beet growers were not protected," said Mr. Spreckels. "Many of them, unable to get adequate prices, have given up raising beets and turned their lands over to other cultivation. The beet sugar industry is entirely dominated by the sugar trust and it pays the beet producers what it wants."

Asked what the beet sugar industry's profit was this year, Mr. Spreckels dug into a pile of books before him and after some computation, said it would aggregate \$62,000,000.

Mr. Lindley, counsel for Mr. Hoover, interrupted the witness to say that the sugar growers were represented at the price-fixing and that the agreement entered into had been voluntary. "Was coercion used?" asked Mr. Reed.

"I don't know what coercion is," replied Mr. Lindley. "Inducement was perhaps used to make unpatriotic persons see the light."

"What I would like to know is, if something hasn't been done to protect the American farmer in the beet-raising industry, while the sugar refiners have been making their enormous profit," said Senator Reed, turning to Mr. Spreckels.

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## RIDERS HELD IN CARS BY REPAIRS

Passengers of Elevated Train Spend From 40 to 60 Minutes in Yards Near Dudley Street

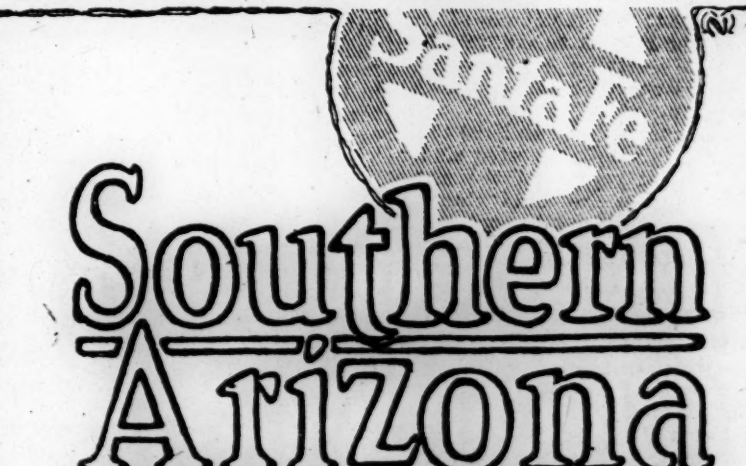
Passengers on an elevated train bound for Forest Hills on Saturday afternoon, who believed they were standing up for their rights in refusing to get out and take another train at Dudley Street, sat locked in the cars in the yards near the Dudley Street Terminal for a period variously estimated from forty minutes to more than an hour, before being carried to their destination. If they had been able to understand the language of the guards, according to officials of the elevated, they would have learned that the train they were on was disabled.

Officials of the company said that the motorman of the train, on arriving at the Dudley Street Station, reported that his air brakes were not in good working order, and it was decided to put the train in the yards for repairs. The trainmen announced, they said, that the train was disabled, and asked the passengers to get off. Some did; some didn't. The latter were taken into the yards. As soon as the repairs were made, the train was taken out, and the passengers carried on to Forest Hills.

The statement that the guards announced that the train was disabled is challenged by passengers who remained in the cars. According to one who went through the experience, he did not hear a word on the subject at the time the trainmen called for everyone to get off. Several hundred others, he said, determined that the company should not make them change, but should run the train through to Forest Hills, also stayed in the cars. They were there for an hour.

Then some one came in and said they would get away soon, as the repairs were nearly completed. This was the first he heard, he said, that anything had happened to the train. A little later they moved on.

It was admitted by officials of the Elevated that the passengers were locked in the cars while in the yards. The doors, they said, are made to be opened only from the outside by the guards, and consequently, when closed, are locked, so far as efforts to open them from the inside are concerned.



# Southern Arizona

—brilliant sunshine is the rule—all winter—

The Salt River Valley, near Phoenix, is a land of intense color, purple peaks and gorgeous sunsets.

The dry desert air is balmy and refreshing.

Hotels and bungalows comfortably care for the traveler, such as the famous San Marcos. Castle Hot Springs is a noted winter resort in the Bradshaw Mountains, with natural hot waters. The Garden of Allah is another attraction for tourists.

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## SOLDIERS MUST NOT EVADE DRILL

Orders Posted at Camp Devens Notify Company Commanders That the Matter Must Be Given Immediate Attention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Orders have been posted throughout the cantonment calling attention to the fact that a number of men have been escaping the drills and have spent the time loafing about the Y. M. C. A. huts or their barracks. "The number of men who have been absent from drill and instruction seems to be excessive," the order goes on. "The large number of men continually seen wandering about the town of Ayer and the cantonment during the hours prescribed for drill and instruction would seem to indicate a laxity on the part of company commanders in having the rolls of their company properly called at formations." The matter must be given immediate and personal attention, the order states.

Criticism of many lieutenants and other officers who have failed to render the salute of enlisted men in public, and those officers who fail to salute properly has reached divisional headquarters, and a sharp reprimand will be given delinquents in the future. Officers have been saluted by men in passing while in Ayer Junction and other places, and it is charged that time and again they have barely raised their hands or taken notice of the salute given them.

Announcement today was made at divisional headquarters that a telegram had been received from the War Department, saying that the equipment for the final 15 per cent of the first draft, which was to have arrived last Saturday from the quartermaster's stores at Boston and Philadelphia, has been delayed and that the 15 per cent quota will also be delayed several days. Divisional officers said that they believed the final contingent would arrive about Jan. 15. The equipment is expected within a week.

More than 6000 men from the recruit barracks at Ft. Slocum, New Rochelle, N. Y., are on their way to this cantonment. The men are being sent here to relieve the crowded conditions at Ft. Slocum. The volunteers, who were enlisted from all over the country, are to be clothed and equipped here. They will be quartered in the depot brigade barracks.

Another trench battle between the eighth and ninth battalions of the depot brigade took place last night, with the men of the ninth constituting the attacking force. They managed to get patrols on to the sector and to cut the wire entanglements, severing the communicating wire between the post and the trench headquarters before the attack was made. During the attack several soldiers on both sides were captured. Capt. Joseph B. Hammond commanded the ninth, with Capt. Robert J. Koshland, Lieut. R. Wilkins, Lieut. Sylvester Dubler, Lieut. O. E. Hartford, adjutant, Capt. W. Van Warren led the men of the eighth battalion, with Lieut. Thomas Yess, mess officer, and Lieut. Howard A. Smith, patrol officer.

Three more of Ayer's taxi cabs were barred from the cantonment yesterday when the arrival of many Plattsburg officers brought about a renewal of their exorbitant rates. Some of the drivers demanded as high as \$1.50 from their passengers, and the disclosure came about when an officer who has been on duty here paid only the prescribed 25 or 50 cents, according to the destination. An investigation will be commenced by camp officials at once.

A large number of horses and mules have been assigned the men from the remount station, and the animals are now being broken into harness and the ways of military life. Many of the soldiers are wholly unused to horses, and considerable merriment has resulted from the way they are handling the animals.

## Deserters Sentenced

Three Men Given Long Sentences in Federal Penitentiary

Three national army deserters, John T. Dunn and Adolph Fred Yanvar of Providence, R. I., and Fritz Stepanovitch of Hyde Park, have been tried by court-martial and have been given long terms at the federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga. The action of the court-martial was approved by Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, commanding the northeastern department, and by Maj. Frederic G. Bauer, judge advocate.

Dunn and Yanvar refused to register in accordance with the draft regulation, and Stepanovitch registered, but failed to appear when he was called to report to his selection board. The first two men were given sentences of 20 years each, and 15 years was the sentence given Stepanovitch. All three claimed to be conscientious objectors.

The cases of Dunn and Yanvar were tried at Ft. Adams, R. I., the official board including Maj. R. M. Mitchell, who acted as president, and Maj. Franklin E. Edgecomb, judge advocate. Stepanovitch was tried by general court-martial at Ft. Banks in Boston Harbor, and Lieut.-Col. James F. Howell presided, with Second Lieut. Leo H. Coughlin of the Massachusetts State Guard as judge advocate.

Capt. Ralph C. Harrison of the provost guard returned last night from Camp Yale at New Haven, Conn., where he has been participating in field artillery practice during the past week. French and English military officials have just completed a course of study given officers from the various corps, army posts and cantonments in the northeastern department. One hundred and fifty men of the provost guard, quartered in the South

Armory on Irvington Street, have been invited to partake of dinner on Dec. 25, by the Algonquin Club at its headquarters. A similar hospitality was extended the company on Thanksgiving Day.

Six hundred bricklayers are needed by the signal corps in connection with the construction of great airdromes to be erected in France. After enlistment, these men will be concentrated at some southern training camp where they will be organized for transport overseas. A large number of noncommissioned officers will be appointed from men who have suitable qualifications.

A new engineer officers training camp is to be opened at Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., according to information received at northeastern headquarters. The date announced is Jan. 5, 1918, and the camp will be in charge of Lieut.-Col. DeWitt C. Jones. Lieut. Lester Watson in charge of the aeronautical department at northeastern headquarters stated today that no more aerial observers are needed by his department.

## CONCERT FOR ENLISTED MEN

A patriotic concert, the proceeds of which will be used in supplying comfort kits for the 150 students who have enlisted in the national service, will be held tonight at Jacob Sleeper Hall, Boston University. The college orchestra of 25 pieces will furnish music, and there will be readings and piano selections. National airs will be scattered through the program, which will conclude with "The Star-Spangled Banner," during the singing of which the national colors, and a service flag of the university bearing 350 stars will be displayed.

## MILK COMMISSION TO BEGIN ITS WORK

New England Producers and Distributors to Tell of Costs at Four Days' Hearing to Be Opened in Boston on Tuesday

The Federal Milk Commission appointed to fix the producing and distributing price of milk for the New England district for the three months beginning Jan. 1, will convene in Boston tomorrow for a four days' session. The first two days will be allotted to the producers. The distributors will be allowed a little more than a day and the remaining time will be devoted to arguments including the submission of plans by individuals for lowering the producing and distributing costs of the commodity.

Similar investigations are either being conducted or have been completed by other federal milk commissions in a number of the milk consuming centers of the United States, and up to the present time the decisions have been more favorable to the farmer than the milk distributors, while the consumer has either paid the same or a somewhat higher price. In Detroit, Mich., the commission for that district fixed the price at \$3.35 a 100 pounds or about 7 cents a quart at the country station, within the 15-cent freight zone, and at 14 cents a quart at the home of the consumer, or 8 cents a pint. The wholesale price in Detroit was made 13 cents a quart, and milk in bulk 11 cents a quart. The Detroit commission made no attempt to establish milk stations for the sale of either bottled or "loose" milk over the counter.

New England milk producers regard the Detroit decision as indicating a possible advance in the present producing price of milk in the New England district of from 8 to 9 cents a quart, as it is claimed that it costs more to raise milk in New England than in Southern Michigan.

In the investigation by the New York Federal Milk Commission, the farmers showed the cost of producing 100 pounds of milk to test 3.5 per cent of butter fats, together with the relative cost of the feed, labor and other overhead charges. The distributors were questioned as to freight charges, cost of handling, bottles, wagons, wages of drivers and overhead charges of all sorts. In nearly all the distributing centers it was apparent that several distributing firms operated in the same territory and that there was much duplication of effort. The Detroit commission made no effort to coordinate the work of milk distribution in that city.

It is believed, however, that the New York and the New England commission will make some recommendations with regard to a more practical and economical method of distributing milk to consumers.

## NEW ORLEANS HAS A REDUCED BUDGET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Appreciation of war time conditions and the advisability of economy in the operation of municipal affairs, are shown in the city budget for 1918, which is nearly \$800,000 less than that of 1917, on the income and expenditure of which it is based. Extensive reductions are made in the gross appropriations for the Department of Public Works, city engineer's office, municipal repair plant and several other branches, by the budget committee. No increases were granted, and numerous small appropriations, common in previous years, were eliminated. It is impossible, under the commission government, to anticipate revenues, so these were based on the 1917 revenues, though the income from several sources will be larger this year than it was last. The budget for 1917 provided for \$3,944,166, while the present document allows only \$3,157,622.33. Probably assessment of real and personal property for the year 1918 is put at \$255,540,686.88.

## CONTINUATION SCHOOL BENEFITS

Joseph Lee, who With William S. Kenny Closes Campaign for Committee, Tells of Institution He Helped to Found

Joseph Lee and William S. Kenny close their campaign for progressive and practical education, free from political and sectarian influences, with addresses to citizens in different parts of the city today. In promoting his own candidacy for re-election to the Boston School Committee, Mr. Lee is laying emphasis upon the big work being done by the continuation school for which he is responsible more than any other one person, and which his opponent for election, Michael H. Corcoran, has vigorously opposed.

The continuation school is a day-time school for children between 14 and 16 years of age who have left the regular day school to go to work. By putting through the Legislature, in 1913, the bill making such schools permissive, Mr. Lee practically extended the school age of children two years, the compulsory school age limit having previously been 14 years. As Mr. Lee puts it, the continuation school is an instance of square deal he wants the city of Boston to give all children of the municipality whatever their circumstances may be. Through the continuation school the children who must earn a wage are given at least a small fraction of the privileges enjoyed by their more fortunate companions who go on to high school.

The continuation school gives continued education for four hours a week to the child who has gone to work. To the one in a trade that leads to somewhere it gives opportunity to improve himself so that he can take advantage of opportunities. To the one in an occupation that leads nowhere it affords opportunity for something better. For both it provides a continuation of general education conducted as to relate to their practical work. They are aided to find themselves vocationally and placed in positions where they can make the most of themselves. "Their wagon educational is hitched to the star of their own future," says Mr. Lee.

While the school is in the first part of only its third year it has already proven that the child changes his job less often, Mr. Lee says, does better work on his job and is a better citizen from the very beginning. The school has won the confidence of the business men of the city as expressed by a committee of business men appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to investigate the school, the school having been strongly opposed by Michael H. Corcoran then on the School Committee.

The time spent at the continuation school was declared by the survey committee of educational experts to have several times the value of equal time spent at the regular school, Mr. Lee reminds his auditors. The school has been given equally strong support by organized labor, as represented, for instance, by Henry Abrahams and by Harry G. Dunderdale, executive secretary of the State Employment Bureau. It is supported further by such men as George S. Smith, president of the City Club, who is in the advisory council of the school of which Dean Burton of Technology is chairman.

The school now has 5700 pupils, boys and girls who have gone out into industry and through the continuation school are learning more of the three R's, getting a better grasp of their work and the wage-earning world, and learning to better assume their responsibilities of citizenship, Mr. Lee says.

Mr. Corcoran, Mr. Lee says, so strenuously opposed this school when he was a member of the school committee, and interfered in its management to such an extent as to come very near wrecking it. He did everything he could, says Mr. Lee, to have the school stopped. The work of the principal of the school, has been of such a high order, Mr. Lee points out, as to gain the attention of the United States Government. The latter has asked for and secured his services in organizing the 80 or more classes the Government is starting along the coasts of the country, to build up a merchant marine.

## Candidates Indorsed

Mr. Abrahams for Joseph Lee and William S. Kenny

"I want to indorse to the utmost of my power the candidacy of William S. Kenny and Joseph Lee for the School Committee," declared Henry Abrahams in a special statement he sent on from Washington today. Mr. Abrahams is a labor leader in Boston and was the successful candidate of Good Government organizations for the School Committee last year. Mr. Abrahams continued:

"I have served with Mr. Lee for a year on the committee, and I have found that as much as any man I know he has the interests of the children and the schools at heart. I have found him in favor of every sound, progressive and effective educational policy."

"Among other things he has taken the lead in the development of industrial education, including the girls and boys' trade schools and the continuation school, which gives boys and girls who have gone to work a chance to improve themselves in their calling, or, if they are in a dead-end occupation, to prepare themselves for something better."

"Mr. Kenny I have not served with on the board, but I know that in his term of service he did his part in getting and keeping the schools out of politics, and that is what the lovers of the schools and of the children want."

## ANTI-SALOONISTS CRITICIZE CLAIMS

Labor Leaders' Contentions Regarding Employees of Distilleries and Breweries Contrived by Use of Statistics

Contention of labor leaders that union men should cast their ballots in the Massachusetts elections for the saloon in order to maintain in their present positions "vast numbers of employees of distilleries and breweries," is answered by the Anti-Saloon League of Massachusetts in a statement to voters in general. It is claimed that many voters who are conscientiously opposed to the liquor traffic yearly yield to the appeal of the labor men who beg that no sudden change be made by which "vast numbers of employees" be suddenly thrust into the labor market where conditions would be disrupted.

The Anti-Saloon League statement, according to the officers, entirely upsets the assertions of the labor leaders that, if the manufacture of intoxicants were abolished, the logical result would be that so many laboring men would seek jobs that other industries could not absorb them in time to forestall hardship and disrupt social conditions. The statement is based on the latest available data taken from Massachusetts "Statistics of Manufacture."

The Anti-Saloon League claims that the number of persons employed in the manufacture of liquor in Massachusetts is so small that if they were all at once compelled to make new attachments, they would not suffer enough loss of wages to make their cases worthy of more than passing consideration.

The figures of the statement show that, for each person employed by the liquor manufacturers, there are 279 employed by other industries. "There is no problem," runs the statement, "in the ability of employers to hire these men. There is no problem in hiring one extra man in a place where 279 are already employed. Moreover, the absorption of labor at this time (during war stress) is still easier than in normal times."

The Anti-Saloon League calls attention to the fact that, according to the latest available report of the statistics of manufacture, there were 9707 manufacturers in Massachusetts and that only 34 of these were devoted to the production of intoxicants. The total number of wage-earners in the State was 596,348, and those employed in both distilleries and breweries were only 2141.

The league shows that the capital required to employ one person in manufactures is \$2599, while the amount employed in the liquor producing business is \$11,802. The league concludes that the making of liquors requires more than 4.56 times as much capital as do other industries, and adds that this is a case of misdirecting capital.

In a circular issued by the league it is stated that the number of saloons in Boston is (officially) 980, that 72,029 persons were placed under arrest in the city during the year ended Sept. 30, and that from the number of retail liquor places it is figured that about 5000 represents the total number of employees of retail liquor stores. The league contends that the number of arrests is annually well known to the liquor interests, whose publicity agents furnish the labor leaders with platform speeches, often made up of figures and tables.

That these advocates of license are willing to urge voters to continue a system by which 72,029 men are jeopardized in order to keep 5000 others at work is a charge of the officers of the league. As years go on the number who are forced out of work because of intoxication and the number displaced immediately because of imprisonment, increases in proportion to the number of employees of liquor stores.

According to statistics there were 59,850 persons arrested in Boston for drunkenness from Sept. 30, 1914, to Sept. 30, 1915. During the corresponding months of the year 1916 there were 68,023, and during the first six months of this year there were 39,171. The number for the first six months of last year was 34,726.

The league quotes a report of the drunkenness commission of 1914 which says in part: "The greatest economic loss to the State lies in the idleness of capable men. These, in the prime of life lost over 300,000 working days from imprisonment alone last year, and probably an equal amount of time was lost in hunting work after the release."

## NEGRO CONVENTION TO MEET IN TUSKEGEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Preparations are under way already for the annual Tuskegee Negro conference, which is to be held here Jan. 16 and 17, 1918.

The general topic for discussion will be "Meeting the Needs of the War Situation," and will revolve around the prosperity which has been enjoyed by the Negro farmers of the South in its relation to the problem of how best to make use of this prosperity in the face of present war conditions.

Principal R. R. Moton has received information that special delegations from Tennessee, Georgia and Mississippi will attend the conference.

## BOSTON PREPARES TO CAST ITS VOTE

Managers of Andrew J. Peters' Campaign Declare Their Candidate for Mayoralty Will Be Elected by 10,000 Plurality

With managers of the Andrew J. Peters' Boston mayoralty committee declaring their candidate will be elected mayor of Boston tomorrow by not less than 10,000 plurality, with Martin M. Lomasney of Ward 5 advising his political followers to vote for Mr. Peters, with President McGrady of the Boston Central Labor Union declaring that neither he nor the organization has indorsed any of the candidates for mayor and with the National Equal Rights League, an organization of Boston Negroes demanding the defeat of James M. Curley for reelection as Mayor, the final day before the balloting begins in Boston.

Mr. Peters himself publishes a statement today declaring his entire confidence in the situation and asserting that his campaign of reason and record will win for him tomorrow. He said: "I have no question that over two-thirds of the voters of Boston desire to protect the city against the deplorable consequences of keeping Mayor Curley in power for eight years. The intelligent use of the ballot to accomplish that end is all that remains."

Mr. Peters insists that he is the only candidate who can defeat Mayor Curley. He says that a vote for Congressman Gallivan or a vote for Congressman Tague is a half vote for Mayor Curley. Mr. Peters adds:

"I rest my assurance that my candidacy, in spite of all claims or even superficial appearances to the contrary, is the only one that can defeat Mayor Curley upon a consensus of opinion of the wisest and most experienced political observers. Campaign experience has proved that large and enthusiastic meetings do not even indicate, much less assure, success at the polls."

Mayor Curley is claiming that he will be reelected by a plurality of not less than 12,000 votes. He says that he will receive not less than 35,000 votes tomorrow and that that will be enough to win him reelection. He says the same forces which tried to defeat John F. Fitzgerald and elect James J. Storrow eight years ago are against James M. Curley today. The mayor delivered scores of speeches yesterday in various parts of the city. Tonight he and all the other candidates are preparing to make speeches everywhere in the city.

Congressman Gallivan made 56 speeches yesterday. He claimed that he will be elected even with Martin M. Lomasney for Mr. Peters. He said

the only pledge he was giving the people of Boston is that he will deal fairly with everyone.

Congressman Peter F. Tague, in his speeches, says that Mayor Curley is helping Mr. Peters now by remaining in the campaign. He says that he expects his congressional district, the tenth, to give him the largest plurality ever given a mayoralty candidate.

At the Hendricks Club in the West End, Boston, last night, Mr. Lomasney, political leader of Ward 5, declared himself in favor of the election of Mr. Peters. He announced that he favored for the City Council, Alfred E. Wellington, Henry E. Hagan and James T. Moriarty. For the School Committee, Mr. Lomasney said that Michael H. Corcoran and William S. Kenny were his selections.

In his statement, Mr. Lomasney said: "Never in the history of the city was it more important that you vote. As a Democrat and as a believer in equal rights for all and special privileges for none, you are earnestly requested to make a special effort to attend the polls tomorrow and vote for the candidates marked. These men believe in democratic ideals and are pledged to stand by the honest everyday workman and the best interests of our city."

It is said that more than two tons of campaign circulars and other literature having to do with the municipal election tomorrow was placed in the post office in Boston Saturday night and Sunday. It is said the letters numbered about 183,000.

It is declared by those who profess to know that while Mr. Lomasney failed to indorse Joseph Lee for the School Committee, this applies only to Ward 5, and it was declared that Lomasney lieutenants are working for Mr. Lee's election in other wards of the city. One of them is reported to have spoken for Mr. Lee's election yesterday.

Last night in Faneuil Hall many hundreds of Italians were present when Mayor Curley was presented with a bronze bust of himself by the Italian people of Boston. Saverio Romano made the address.

## MEXICO PUTS TAX ON BEVERAGES

MEXICO CITY, D. F.—According to a Mexican presidential decree dated Nov. 24, beginning on Jan. 1, all distilled alcohols and liquors, including tequila, mezcil, etc., of native production, will pay a government tax amounting to 50 per cent of the sale price; native wines will pay a similar 25 per cent tax; and beers of native production will pay a 16 per cent tax on the sale price. Alcohols and alcoholic beverages, liquors, and wines of foreign production will pay upon their introduction into the country a stamp tax amounting to 70 per cent of their import duties; and imported beers will pay a similar tax amounting to 80 per cent of their import duties.

## CAMPAIGN UPON NOSTRUMS BEGUN

Louisiana Official Will Take Action Also Against Newspapers Advertising Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Dr. Oscar Dowling, president of the Louisiana Department of Health, has launched a campaign against not only the vendors and manufacturers of patent medicines, but also against the newspapers that publish advertisements of certain so-called remedies and waters. "I have taken up the matter with the Attorney-General of the State," said Dr. Dowling, "and he agrees with me that under the law the newspaper that publishes advertisements of nostrums which are worthless is equally guilty with the man who manufactures them and the man who sells them to the public."

"I addressed a letter to the attorney-general last summer in which I asked his opinion in regard to the liability of newspapers in publishing dishonest and misleading statements of merchandise, securities or anything else for sale. The attorney-general replied to the effect that, in his opinion, any newspaper or publication which publishes such an advertisement or gives it circulation, knowing the same to be untrue, for the purpose of securing the sale or disposition thereof, will be equally guilty as the person or persons at whose instance the publication is made."



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PORTLAND, OREGON

GOOD SENSE SHOES  
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EASY TERMS.  
HYATT TALKING MACHINE CO.  
331 Morrison St., PORTLAND, ORE.  
The Best in Footwear  
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270 Washington, 308 Washington, 270 Morrison and 380 Washington Streets  
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## INITIATIVE CALLED PROGRESSIVE STEP

Prof. Johnson of Harvard Says  
Measure of Massachusetts  
Constitutional Convention Is  
Best Adopted in Any State

Prof. Lewis J. Johnson of Harvard University, a foremost exponent of popular government, holds the view that ratification in Massachusetts next November, of the initiative and referendum amendment which the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention has submitted to the electorate, will mark another signal step in the progress of democracy. As perfected by the convention, after a long and earnest struggle, the measure meets with the satisfaction of Professor Johnson, who furthermore declares it to be the best example of the initiative and referendum adopted in any state.

The proposed amendment to the Massachusetts state constitution is believed by Professor Johnson to be in perfect harmony with the broad fundamentals upon which the government of the Commonwealth was founded nearly a century and a half ago. Through its operation, he foresees an enlarged field of usefulness for the Legislature itself, as well as much progress in representative government among the people. In discussing the amendment with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, the professor said:

"The Massachusetts Constitutional Convention has thus far produced excellent and highly important results, even if these results are not as abundant as the time spent might justify one in expecting. The three amendments ready for submission last month were promptly and gladly ratified by the voters. Now by resolving that it is expedient to amend the constitution by the adoption of the initiative and referendum amendment—a carefully framed, skillfully guarded, and, in my opinion, the greatest single victory for democracy in Massachusetts since the close of the Revolutionary War. It is believed to mark the beginning of the end, in this Commonwealth, of a defect which is inherent in the traditional system of representative government, here and in other states and countries. This defect is its inability to defend against powerful, privileged, selfish minorities who wedge themselves in between the people and their representatives, and, in critical cases, control legislation. The Swiss, 50 years ago, called this kind of control 'rule from behind the scenes' (Koullissen Regierung) and like Mr. Lawson many years later, they called the agency behind it the 'System' (das System). More recently we have called it 'secret, sinister influence' and 'invisible government'."

"This action of the convention is, in my opinion, the greatest single victory for democracy in Massachusetts since the close of the Revolutionary War. It is believed to mark the beginning of the end, in this Commonwealth, of a defect which is inherent in the traditional system of representative government, here and in other states and countries. This defect is its inability to defend against powerful, privileged, selfish minorities who wedge themselves in between the people and their representatives, and, in critical cases, control legislation. The Swiss, 50 years ago, called this kind of control 'rule from behind the scenes' (Koullissen Regierung) and like Mr. Lawson many years later, they called the agency behind it the 'System' (das System). More recently we have called it 'secret, sinister influence' and 'invisible government'."

"The initiative and referendum enables the people to cope with this evil; it equips them with an orderly, effective and well-tried means for overruling specifically such acts of the Legislature as conflict with the public will. By the initiative the people can get the laws and constitutional amendments they want over the head of an opposing legislature; by the referendum the people can veto, before harm is done, unacceptable laws passed by the Legislature. Together they afford the people a means of exercising the ordinary power of principal over agent."

"This at once removes the incentive for improper and secret work upon representative bodies. If the Legislature can deliver no special favors, what is the use trying to tamper with it? This, of course, does not reduce the Legislature's power for good; it does effectively check its power for harm. By so doing, it opens for the Legislature a prospect of honor and usefulness never before surpassed and probably never equaled, and to the people it opens an assured course of gradual progress as fast and in such respects as they are ready for it, but no faster, and not otherwise. It transfers the control of legislation from the lobby and campaign contributors to the people. It transforms a representative autocracy into a representative democracy. It gives us the kind of representative Government we in Massachusetts from the first have always intended to have. It is in the closest harmony with the idea of our Declaration of Rights of 1780. We may reasonably assume that the only reason why it was not included in the Constitution of Massachusetts of that date is that it had then never been heard of and for that matter was wholly impracticable for large populations and areas, for lack of steam and electric means of communication."

"The initiative and referendum has been spreading slowly from Switzerland for 50 years. It was adopted in crude form in South Dakota 20 years ago. Since then it has been steadily going into effect in this country, but its advance has been singularly unheralded by the press. It is in force in some 20 states in this country, including the widely separated and widely differing states of Maine and California, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio and Mississippi. It never has been abandoned by any state which has once adopted it. What is more, no open-and-above-board campaign for its repeal has ever been attempted. Of course, there is grumbling among those it curbs and was intended to curb, and in several instances such interests have caused to be placed upon the ballot innocent-looking measures intended by indirection to hamstring the initiative and referendum. These have uniformly failed to deceive the voters and have all met prompt defeat, usually overwhelming. The Constitutional Convention is itself a kind of initiative instrument, a

very costly one by the way. It was called in the belief that the Legislature had for one reason or another failed to keep up with the needs of the times and would continue to do so. Two of these reasons might well be (1) the hampering restrictions placed upon it by the Constitution and (2) the irresponsibility inherent in the double chamber system. The convention would at least be free from these two handicaps upon progress, and was believed to be worth the hundreds of thousands of dollars it was to cost. Some idea of the unresponsiveness of the Legislature, under its various handicaps, can be gained by remembering that not only were there over 300 formal amendments brought before the body, but more than 30 of these proposed changes in our organic law were favorably reported by its committees.

"Probably in important respects the most far-reaching of these proposals, and also the single item in this mass of overdue legislation which was the chief impelling cause for securing the convention, was the initiative and referendum itself, a measure appearing annually, but in vain, before the Legislature for about a score of years, often or usually getting a majority vote in the House, and once at least a two-thirds majority. It is obviously difficult to get both branches of such a body to favor a proposal which seems to limit its power!

"It should be noted, by the way, that no political party has ever declared openly in Massachusetts, in its platform, against the initiative and referendum, regardless of the vigor with which certain party leaders and newspaper organs oppose it."

In this situation, under the lead of Gov. Samuel W. McCall the people took the only practicable, peaceable course open to them. They pushed through the Legislature the proposal for a Constitutional Convention. This required only a majority of each chamber in one session, something much easier than required for a specific amendment to the Constitution. The people ratified the proposal at the polls and then saw to it that the convention was put in control of a majority pledged to the support of the initiative and referendum. Few indeed were the candidates who openly opposed the Initiative and Referendum, and fewer still were the candidates of this kind who were elected. The usual method of opponents was to adopt or accept the label "open minded," but even this expedient proved unavailing as the result shows. "The thing for Massachusetts voters to do now is to familiarize themselves with and adopt this carefully worked out recommendation of their nonpartisan convention and begin to govern, in fact as well as in fancy, their beloved Commonwealth."

## JEW'S WAR FUND OVERSUBSCRIBED

Ten Million Dollar Total Is Exceeded—Next Campaign Will Be for \$50,000,000 in 1918

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Announcement is made here that Jews throughout the United States have oversubscribed the \$10,000,000 fund for war relief and welfare work among their race. New York has contributed more than half of this amount. The total does not include \$1,250,000 pledged by Jewish labor and collected on Washington's birthday.

The 1917 fund now having been assured, another campaign to raise \$50,000,000 during 1918 was announced by Nathan Straus.

A deficit of \$41,421 in New York's \$5,000,000 campaign was subscribed by Jacob H. Schiff, chairman of the committee, when it was announced that total contributions were \$4,958,579. When he realized that the campaign had fallen short of its mark, Mr. Schiff said:

"I will make up the balance to carry it over the top."

The banker previously had contributed \$200,000.

After the cheering occasioned by Mr. Schiff's announcement had subsided, additional subscriptions varying from \$1000 to a few dollars, were announced, so that the fund was oversubscribed.

"Fifty-two years ago, when I came to this country," Mr. Schiff said, "I do not believe the entire wealth of the combined Jewry of the United States was \$5,000,000. See how we have grown. See how unity and strength have brought us upward. This could never have been accomplished if we had not stood as one unit."

"But it is more than money I am thinking of," he added. "This campaign has brought the Jew and his Gentile neighbor into a closer understanding of one another. It has made the Jew love the Jew and it has made the Jew love the Gentile, and we will be better able to march on ward together in the progress of humanity."

## International Fund Started

Leaders of Zionist Organization Initiate Movement for Reoccupation

BALTIMORE, Md.—At a convention here 200 leaders of the Zionist organization of the United States started a movement to realize Jewish national unity as a result of the recapture of a Palestine from Turkey. Intimation was given during the meeting that a practical reoccupation of the Holy Land would be under way within a month or two.

The outlines of an international Jewish fund of \$100,000,000, to make the Jewish reoccupation real and practical, were given, and \$85,000 was raised toward an initial \$1,000,000 of the international fund with which to begin the reestablishment of the country.

## ART

### Delaware River Painters

Without doubt one of the most important and significant groups of painters in this country is the little band of summer and winter workers on the Delaware, near New Hope and Lumberville, Pa., which includes such men as E. W. Redfield, Daniel Garber, Charles Rosen, Morgan Colt, Robert Spencer and William Lathrop. It is an important group because of the very sincere and progressive quality of its work, and it is significant because it is expressing some of the most vigorous and inherent characteristics of American landscape painting. (Not to be sure, that we should make overmuch of "national characteristics, since the rightful and fruitful tenor of art is toward the elimination of racial and political barriers.)

Three of these painters are now exhibiting at the St. Botolph Club, 4 Newbury Street, until the 27th. Garber, Spencer and Lathrop. Garber is one of the leaders of the river group. His large, decorative canvases of woodlands and river scenes are now on view to every gallery frequenter. And it is his new painting, "Boys," which has just won the \$1000 prize at the New York National Academy show.

The paintings at the St. Botolph Club are not his most ambitious, but they are new, satisfying and reveal the artist. Most prominent is "Up the Cuttaloosa," a woodland phantasy, in springtime, when the delicate, shimmering foliage of half a hundred hues weaves a confused yet harmonious tapestry close about the trespasser. It is distinctly decorative yet decoration without apparent arbitrary effort; it is realism, yet realism with utter disregard for merely material details; it is poetry, yet poetry of melody rather than meter. In short, the artist is at once a realist with his head in the clouds and a poet with his feet on the ground.

Although Garber holds, in his decorative sense, to a certain mural flatness in nearly all his work, yet he shows himself free to arrest the eye quite in the foreground, as in this "Cuttaloosa" composition; to lead it exclusively on, as in his "Orchard Hill," through shadowed glades to a distant silhouette of stately trees against a stately march of parading clouds; to delightfully tantalize it, as in his curious and most difficult "Summer Phantasy," in which great trees are silhouetted directly against the sun, their translucent foliage forming halos about the graceful limbs, revealing, yet hiding, the blue-shadowed woods beyond; or to let the eye roam at will over naked, brilliantly lit, autumn-brown fields and meadows as in "The Hunter," a daring attempt with its bright, russet-red tree against a patch of vivid green, in the center of the canvas.

As a matter of technical interest, it is worth while to note that each of the Garber canvases is apparently without composition, yet composes admirably. It is as if he realized his subject to be greater than himself, let it lead him on—and thereby proved his own greatness. Like many other of the Delaware River painters, he uses a short, broken brush stroke, but so sensitive are his eye and hand to every variance of texture that in a tangled mass of forest foliage one can, in some mysterious way, determine each separate species of foliage.

This characteristic brush stroke is more noticeable, and less under control, in the paintings of Spencer, who lays his mediums of color much as if they were layers of thin bricks. This coarseness of texture irritates at first and is then forgotten, for Spencer's work is intrinsically attractive. Drab small town factories and drab little tenement rows, along still drabber canals—these form his theme. Here is the closing hour of such a factory, its walls, once whitewashed, its windows dirty and broken, its little procession of emerging working girls so devoid of vitality, happiness and interest that they merge into their surroundings, while the very flutter of the trees seems to become feeble and the blue sky gray.

His canal scene is even more gray in tone and thought, yet it has its beauties of handling; a dingy, slouching row of little houses, by a gray, sluggish canal, bearing past a tiny canal boat, with helm held by the sturdy workaday figure of a girl reminiscent of Breton peasantry. In the bleak, chilly, winter scene, "Black River," the artist makes his point, but his brushwork offends. In his one figure study he fails.

It was a serious mistake to show Lathrop's work side by side with the paintings of these two other men. Although classed with the Delaware group, Lathrop really carries on the traditions of more conservative schools. His registrations are so exceedingly quiet and contemplative in handling that they are completely overcome by their vigorous neighbors. And he struggles, in this show, against the artificial gallery lighting of winter days. Yet, in happier surroundings, one would find these landscapes to be paintings to live with, and to love and appreciate more every succeeding day.

Perhaps the best is the "Before the Equinoctial," a green stretch of meadow land, inclosed in clustering woods, strangely lighted under great masses of gray storm clouds that are being caught up into a great funnel that seems to have the paling sun at its apex.

The writer wished that he might carry it bodily out of the gallery into some quiet corner for its moment of attention. Even the atmosphere of a near-by sealskin coat, recently taken from a canthor, was enough to spoil it. The wearer was a Boston lady, it appeared. For when her questions brought forth the information that these were painters of Pennsylvania and New York, she exclaimed, "Oh, that is why I have never heard of them!"

### Silhouettes and Sonatas

It was not so long ago that there were shown in the Copley Gal-

lery, 103 Newbury Street, an exhibition of small oil landscapes, by Edward Mack Curtis Hawkins, that were distinctly individual. At first they seemed extremely simple. The favorite theme was a silhouette of a few graceful trees, on a slender spit of land running out into a calm lake, against the even blue of night sky and water. The trees and land were in flat green-black of night foliage. The sky and water were of one even tone of unit yet luminous night blue. Yet simple as the compositions were, one found in them depth, beauty, and a sensitive nuance of tone that led one to suspect the fact, afterward revealed, that the artist had studied with Whistler.

This year the exhibition at the Copley is larger and includes more elaborate canvases. Yet it is still these gently beautiful little silhouettes of moonlit and moonless nights, so suggestive of simple sonatas, that are the best. In the canvases where the artist has sought to break his color and deal with daylight he seems not so happy; at least, not in the ungrateful winter gallery light. It is his melodious notes of night which sound the sweetest and which are quite unlike anything that has been given us.

There are also on exhibition, at the Copley, a number of cut-out silhouettes by Doris Burdick, interesting in their choice of subject—children at play, an artist at his easel, a musician at the piano—but not so very well drawn.

### Holiday Exhibition

A holiday exhibition at Vose's, 393 Boylston Street, fills the two galleries, one with paintings by Boston artists, the other with etchings, water colors, and sculpture by out-of-town artists. The small size of all the exhibits makes possible the showing of a large number.

The etchings are by Earl Reed, who is not so well known here as in Chicago, his home, and the Middle West, although one of two previous exhibitions have found him a quick popularity. The sand dunes of Lake Michigan are his favorite subject, registered with a sweep and flourish of needle and "wipe" that give notable action and beauty of surface. So delicately does he work, and with such deft use of hatched and inked tones, that at times his prints resemble Japanese monotone wood-block impressions.

As attractive in other mediums are the fresh, vibrant water color designs for stained glass windows by John La Farge, the little bears and cubs by Anna V. Hyatt and A. P. Procter, and the other Gotham bronzes.

The oils are by some 20 or 40 different artists, including Woodbury, Kronberg, Mrs. Nordell, Harley Perkins, C. Arnold Slade, Bencker, Clorson, Daingerfield, Herman Dudley Murphy and Gardner Symons. It is interesting to find a charming little landscape by Carl Nordell, who is always associated with portraits; George Hallowell's glowing, stained glass-hued water colors of winter woods always hold the attention; while the small J. J. Enneknings show the qualities of some of his best work.

### Leslie P. Thompson

At the Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street, has been opened a show of portraits and Boston scenes by Leslie P. Thompson, which is most attractive to the eye, since the artist has a faculty for making portraits rather dramatically effective in placing dark figures against light backgrounds and light against dark, while he is always seeing opportunities for interesting placings of his color masses.

The objection to the show, however, is one that applies, however well done it all may be, is one that applies to many others in the various galleries. These paintings, in the last analysis, are little more than studio arrangements—the old draping of the model in various garments and poses in an arbitrarily lighted corner of the room for the sake of solving the old problems involved. In the present case this is so evident that these figure studies become little more than still lifes, having little to say beyond reporting the favorable progress of the painter. How much better on the gallery walls one canvas that really says something than ever so many experiments, no matter how successful.

### A Brookline Sale

At 1298 Beacon Street, Coolidge Corner, an exhibition and sale of small paintings, suitable for gifts, by Brookline artists, in aid of the knitting fund of the Brookline Civic Society will be held from Dec. 17 to 22. The rooms will be open from 10 to 1 and from 2 to 6 each week day. The artists who have contributed their work include Ellen Kate Burden, Marion Monks Chase, Wendell Chase, Sarah Taber Coffin, Ethel Blanchard Collier, Julia S. L. Dwight, Mrs. George H. Francis, Annie H. Jackson, Robert F. Jackson, Jane Houston Killam, A. G. Kellogg, Henrietta Dunn Mears, Edith Park, Harley Perkins, Mrs. Royal Robbins, Theresa Robbins, Elizabeth Spaulding, Henry P. Spaulding, Rosamond L. Smith, Dorothea Shepard, Elizabeth Taylor Watson, Mrs. Thurber and E. Beatriz Worthley.

### DRY GOODS SITUATION

CHICAGO, Ill.—The trend of general business at present is toward such activities as will be of greater service to the Government. Dry goods merchants are keenly interested in the announcement that government contract for 50,000,000 yards of cloth placed with Fall River, Mass., mills must be given preference over all other orders, says the John V. Farwell Company. Jewelry business is good. Collections are good.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Sunday night was the first real "lightless night" the "Great White Way" has known since electric lamps came into general use. There were no lights in the street, but the advertising signs

## PLOT DISCOVERY IN HONOLULU ALLEGED

German Cruiser Geier Said to  
Have Relayed Messages Be-  
tween United States and Japan  
to Embroil Them in War

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Hawaiian correspondent

HONOLULU, H. T.—An article published here in the Star Bulletin alleges the discovery of a German plot which was organized in the hope of embroiling the United States and Japan in war. The article in question states that at the time she was interned in this harbor the German cruiser Geier had acted as a relay station for sending wireless messages between the German agents in the United States and in Japan with this purpose in view, the ship's band meantime playing to drown out all sounds of the working of the wireless apparatus.

The article is published with the authority of the United States Naval Intelligence. It says further that the deal placed on the Geier's wireless by the United States Government was broken by the Germans in order that the messages might be sent on. This information, it states, was obtained from the diary of Captain Grasshof of that vessel.

This diary, it appears, says that both in November, 1914 and February, 1917, messages were handled by the Geier's wireless operators ordering a far-reaching promulgation of reports that Japanese soldiers were to be transported to Mexico and German troops to Canada. The operators, it is said, were kept working night and day to prevent any possible delay in the transmission of the messages.

Alleged orders are also revealed from the German Embassy at Washington, following the torpedoing of the Lusitania, to incapacitate German vessels in United States and insular ports, because immediate declaration of war was expected. These orders, it appears from the diary, were subsequently canceled by a man whose initials were H. V. B. and who is presumed to be Count von Bernstorff, but the cancellation order came only after the machinery in these ships had been wrecked.

The article states moreover that orders to the sailors of the Geier to return to Germany through the use of false passports were also issued, and that Grasshof was court-martialed after the discovery of the diary, and is now in solitary confinement pending his removal to Ft. Douglas, Utah.

On Feb. 4, 1917, the Geier was set afire by her crew and badly damaged. She was afterward towed to the Pacific Coast for repairs.

## ROADS CRITICIZED BY COMMISSIONER

Interstate Commerce Board Mem-  
ber Says They Ought to Make  
Money Under War Conditions

That the railroads of the United States ought to be able to handle all the business offered and make money, even under the present apparently confused conditions, was the opinion expressed in Boston on Saturday by George W. Anderson, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, as he closed the three weeks' hearing on the petition of the New England railroads for increases in their passenger and freight rates.

Mr. Anderson also seized the opportunity of advising the New England lines to confine their efforts strictly to railroading, and not branch out into other lines of activity, and in that connection he expressed the belief that only by pursuing such methods could the railroads of New England hope to reestablish the credit which some of them have lost through ill-advised investments.

Several days ago, during the course

of the hearing, Mr. Anderson expressed astonishment at the unusual prosperity of the railroads of the United States generally, although he admitted that some of them needed help. He intimated Saturday that if increases were allowed the northeastern railroads in passenger rates the burden would fall principally on the so-called luxury travel.

Even the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad was included in the favorable comment by Mr. Anderson, and on Saturday he said that he had such confidence in the future of the company that if he was free to do so he would buy some of the preferred stock which the company is about to issue, for he believed it was a good investment.

On one occasion during the hearing Mr. Anderson called attention to the exhibits of the New Haven which showed that its railroad property netted a return of nearly 7 per cent, while the investments of the company in other enterprises, such as trolley, steamship and real estate netted a trifle more than 1 per cent.

"The people have put their money into railroad securities," said Mr. Anderson, "for the purpose of having it used for railroad purposes, and it is a species of moral fraud to take such money and invest in anything else but the carrier business."

"For that reason I should advise the Maine Central Railroad to go out of the hotel business, which is the only dark feature in the successful career of that road."

Closing arguments were made by the attorneys for the New Haven, Boston & Maine, Boston & Albany, Maine Central and the Bangor & Aroostook, and also by Robert Rantoul for the Maine shippers and the Public Utilities Commission of that State. W. H. Chandler for the Boston Chamber of Commerce and William F. Garcelon for the textile interests. The shippers representatives reiterated that willingness to bear their share of the added cost of transportation in giving the carriers additional revenue, but they are declared that the increased rates should be regarded as an emergency and not of a permanent nature.

Mr. Rantoul will prepare a brief of the entire New England railroad rate situation, and after it is filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission, the carriers will have a week in which to reply.

## RAILWAY POINTS

The Boston & Albany operated the Albany Day Express from South Station at two sections at 8:30 o'clock this morning on account of heavy travel west.

The New Haven handled 158,000 more passengers in and out of South Station in November, 1917, than November, 1916.

The construction department of the terminal division, Boston & Maine, is installing new timbers on track 2, Charles River drawbridge 1, at pneumatic tower A, North Station.

A special train, occupied by members of the national army, passed through Boston over the New England lines during the night, en route from Hartford, Conn., to Camp Devens, Ayer.

The passenger department of the Boston & Albany will furnish special service from South Station at 9:40 o'clock tonight for the accommodation of the Wellesley Club, en route to Wellesley.

The New Haven handled 41 extra Pullman sleepers into South Station over the Shore Line this morning on account of heavy New York to Boston travel.

The Boston & Albany is maintaining special baggage car service between Wellesley and Boston today, on account of holiday student travel to western points.

The American Express Company has made arrangements with the Boston & Maine for a special train to leave North Station at 2 a. m. daily for Portland, Me., Dec. 21 to Dec. 28 inclusive.

## MUSIC

### Miss Torpadie's Recital

Miss Greta Torpadie, soprano—Song recital in Jordan Hall, with Richard Epstein playing the piano accompaniments; afternoon of Dec. 15. The program: Air de Kodelinda, Handel; "Amarilli, Caccini; air de Momus, Bach; "Maanaken," "Aftenstemning," Stenhammar; "Tigris," Sibelius; "She," Lie; "God Morgen," Grieg; "Le Temps" and "Propos d'avenir," Laparra; "Le sommeil de l'enfant Jesus," Gaever; "Les paons," Loeffler; "Guitares et mandolines," Saint-Saens; "Alles still," E. Wolff; "Mit deinen blauen Augen," Atherton; "Malwunder," Schindler; "Green," Kramer; "Pierrot," Rubner; "Sweet Suffolk Owl" and "Under the Greenwood Tree," Busby-Peccia.

A program of songs by Miss Torpadie is a collection of miniatures. Everything presented by her is small and delicate in effect, however large it may be in subject, and however striking it might prove under the interpretation of another performer. Be it landscape or portrait, each work is kept within hand-sized frame and is executed with the finest possible brush. Moreover, the vocal coloring is brought down to a general thinness and the melodic outlining is heightened to a characteristic sharpness.

The singing of this soprano, that is to say, stands for a centered and exquisite kind of idealism and not for an outward-tending, assertive kind. In that respect it resembles the singing of another soprano who, like her, is associated with the literary traditions and the musical aspirations of the western coast of Europe, Mme. Povla Frish. Again, her work is like that of the musicians who constitute the Society of Ancient Instruments; for it represents a reaction from the super-romanticism of times just past and it reconsiders expression in terms of classicism and from the view point of pre-Beethoven times. Music here, instead of inciting hearers to conquest, encourages them to meditation. Meliboeus is given an oaten pipe instead of a trumpet to play upon.

If the singer's intentions showed to better advantage in one part of her program than in another on Saturday, it was perhaps in her group of pieces by Stenhammar, Sibelius, Lie and Grieg. And her purpose would have struck home even more surely in these, had English translations of the texts been used. Naturally enough, the old-school pieces of Handel, Caccini and Bach were successful, done in Miss Torpadie's manner. The pieces of Laparra yielded little, and would be expected to, because of their impressionistic method. The ancient Christmas lullaby from Gevaert's collection and the song of Loeffler, "The Peacocks," were appropriate selections. The final group of songs by composers who, residually speaking at least, are of the American school, were rather arbitrarily chosen and were uncertain on the whole in their appeal. The one among them in which the singer herself seemed to take the most interest was Rubner's "Pierrot."

## THREE MORE ACCLAMATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Three belated acclamations bring the number of acclamations up to 29, of which the Unionists have 11 and the Laurierists 18. The latest were in Souris, Manitoba, where the Liberal retired and the Conservative was elected, and in Rimouski and Lislet, both French-Canadian constituencies, where the two Laurierites were elected, their opponents withdrawing at the last moment. There will be voting in 202 constituencies today, and the outlook is for a very heavy poll.

## PREPARING BOYS FOR FARMING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—In order to get boys out on the farms next summer and send them prepared for their unaccustomed duties, it is planned to give a short agricultural course in schools in every county in Illinois this winter.

## Mandel Brothers

The Christmas Store Beautiful

## Boudoir Boots

Comfortable things, house slippers. These are so pretty withal, their Christmas welcome is doubly sure.

### Felt slippers at 1.50

—red, lavender, gray, blue, brown, delft, Comfy slippers; ribbon trim; 1.50, 1.75, 2.25. Everett slippers; oxford, black wine; 1.25. Felt Juliet with fur trim and pompon, 1.75. Everett slippers; leather sole and heel; 1.50.

### Quilted satin slippers, 2.25

—red, lavender, black, pink and light blue. Brocaded satin slippers, French heels, at \$4. Quilted satin booties with fur tops, pair, \$4.

### Men's slippers

They're here in gray, wine, tan and black kid leather, and in opera cut—at \$3 to \$5. Romeo slippers in tan or black kid, \$3 to \$5. Men's tan kid leather "fausts," at \$4.

Mandel Brothers  
Chicago





NOTES ON LABOR  
IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—Representatives of employees in government dockyards were received recently at the House of Commons by Dr. Macnamara, parliamentary secretary to the Admiralty for the purpose of discussing a demand for a wage increase of 12½ per cent above existing rates of pay. It is understood that a satisfactory settlement is probable.

The Minister of Munitions has found it necessary to reconstitute the Special Arbitration Tribunal on Women's Wages, on account of the growing importance and amount of the work transacted by that body. The tribunal consists of eight members, including the chairman, the Hon. Alexander Shaw, M. P. All questions as to rates of wages, hours of labor, or conditions of employment of women and girls are referable to the tribunal, which also acts in an advisory capacity when referred to by the Minister of Munitions for advice relative to directions to be issued by him on matters upon which the tribunal arbitrates.

A step of the first importance has just been taken by the National Federation of Women Workers. The federation recently completed a ballot under the Trade Union Act (1913) which resulted in a decision, by 14,171 votes against 531, to enter politics and to affiliate with the Labor Party. A point of special interest connected with this action of the National Federation of Women Workers is that according to the constitution of the Labor Party the federation will have the right to nominate a candidate for Parliament. Another point of interest is that the ballot just completed is the first ever taken of any trade union organization composed entirely of women. The action of the federation promises important and interesting developments.

The committee on production has given an award for a further advance in wages of 5s. per week for men and 2s. 6d. for youths employed by the Engineering Employers Federation. It will be remembered that an agreement was made to between the federation and 48 trade unions connected with the engineering trades under which the committee on production could be called upon at four-month intervals to consider what alteration in wages was warranted by the abnormal conditions due to the war. The previous awards were made on March 1 and July 14 of this year, and together established a general advance of not less than 15s. per week over previous time rates. The present award, therefore, makes an aggregate increase of 20s. on pre-war rates. The award is to be paid as from the beginning of the first full pay in December, 1917.

The recent dispute in Belfast concerning the payment of the power-loom tenters was settled at a conference held at the Ministry of Munitions between the Irish Power Loom Manufacturers Association and the Power Loom Tenters Trade Union, at which Mr. Stephen Walsh, M. P., and Mr. Col. James Craig, M. P., and Mr. Joseph Devlin, M. P., were present as parliamentary mediators in the dispute. The terms of settlement were as follows: All tenters, damask and lain tenters, to receive an additional 3s. 6d. per week set pay, and 3d. in the pound commission, based on an average share of £19; evidence of this average share to be produced to the satisfaction of Colonel Craig and Mr. Devlin, it being understood that, in case the average share does not amount to £19, the equivalent to the commission upon £19 shall be so paid. Provided that the above agreement is carried out, and in so far as it is carried, but not otherwise and no further, the Minister of Munitions and all parties concerned will regard the agreement as replacing the award of Oct. 4.

The Committee on Production have issued an award granting textile workers in Yorkshire a further increase in wages of 10 per cent, which brings the total increases granted up to 60 per cent. About 300,000 textile workers benefit by the award.

The London district committee of the Dock, Wharf, Riverside, and General Workers Union are of opinion that owing to the diversion of a large proportion of shipping from London to other ports, they are no longer receiving their fair share of the available foodstuffs. The shortage of foodstuffs in the working-class districts of London was discussed at a monthly meeting of the union, and a resolution passed at the meeting was forwarded to Lord Rhonda and Sir Joseph Macleay respectively, as Controllers of Food and Shipping, expressing alarm at the food shortage, and calling for steps to be taken immediately to distribute the shipping in such a way as to secure to London a more equitable share of the available foodstuffs.

AVIATION DISCUSSED  
AT CHATEAU LAURIER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
OTTAWA, Ont.—A highly interested audience assembled in the ball room of the Château Laurier recently for the purpose of listening to an address on the fascinating subject of aviation, and, incidentally, to an appeal to Canadian patriots to allow their sons to train as pilots, may by Col. Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, who was accompanied by Maj. Alan H. Burgoyne, M. P., for Kensington in the British House of Commons.

In introducing the two distinguished visitors, the chairman of the meeting, Mr. Justice Duff said they were the real thing, they were soldiers, who

had "done things" in the trenches. Previous to Lord Montagu addressing the meeting Major Burgoyne spoke a few words and in so doing said he regretted an apparent pessimism in Canada, which he said would soon be cured if they could only see their boys in the trenches and the optimism in the old country.

Lord Montagu said that while they did not think it right to waste bombs in killing women and children, they had done a great deal of damage in Germany, having destroyed a large number of aerodromes. They wanted to do as much damage as they could to the Germans without killing women and children.

Speaking of the machine at the beginning of the war and that in use today, the speaker said that whereas it was thought that 80 miles an hour was quick traveling, this was now considered only good enough for a joy-ride; the latest machine traveled at the rate of 140 miles an hour, while its climbing ability was 25,000 feet in 20 minutes, a nose-dive being performed at a speed of 230 miles an hour.

Lord Montagu advocated the formation of an imperial air service, not a Canadian or Australian or British. From inquiries he had made among the Canadian pilots, "and there is none better fitted for his work than the Canadian pilot," said he, he had found that they greatly approved of the national air service idea.

## THE NEIGHBORHOOD

"The Neighborhood" programs for the coming week are filled with holiday events. In every community there is to be a "sing," the music to be appropriate to the season and to include ballads and folk songs from many lands.

At the House of Good Will in East Boston there are to be holiday parties all this week, every club and class having a special celebration. Jamaica Plain Neighborhood House is to precede its merry-making with a business meeting of the Mothers Club on Wednesday evening to plan for war relief work. This done, the members will sing carols for the remainder of the evening. On Friday evening the Neighborhood Social Club is to have a children's party for grown-ups. On Saturday afternoon the children are to have their party at Library Hall. The program will include a Mother Goose play, carols, a hardy gully and other essentials to a real holiday program. Festivities at the Ruggles Street Neighborhood House are to begin Thursday morning with the kindergarten. The older children will have a masquerade party and tree at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Friday evening the women are to assemble at the High School of Practical Arts to practice carols, and on Saturday at 4 in the afternoon the older children are to have a party and tree at the house.

The Mothers Club of North Bennett Street Industrial School will have a party tomorrow afternoon, but the event of the week will take place Thursday evening, when the adult clubs and classes will unite in an entertainment which will center in "The Christmas Story," told by Miss Gertrude E. Bigelow, master of the Hancock School, and illustrated with tableaux. There will be carols and solos as well. For the children Friday will be the great day. Their party is to come then, and they are preparing a play which is to be a complete surprise.

CANADA'S NET DEBT  
SHOWS AN INCREASE

MONTREAL, QUE.—Canada's net debt on Nov. 30 was \$958,000,700, as compared with \$706,128,082 a year ago. The consolidated fund revenue during November was \$24,322,946 and for the eight months was \$170,042,000. The expenditure was \$79,556,862. War expenditure during November amounted to \$18,714,472 and the grand total since 1914 was \$151,959,271.

## MONEY ORDERS RESTORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
MEXICO CITY, D. F., Mex.—As a result of the recent sanction of a new postal agreement between the two countries, the post office money order service will be reestablished between Mexico and the United States. The former rates of exchange were figured at two Mexican pesos to one American dollar, but in future the rate will be determined according to quotations on the principal money markets, and these will be duly promulgated by a special exchange office to be established for the purpose in the City of Laredo.

## TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB

Tolerance by organized labor of mob violence while it is conducting a strike, was criticized by Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, in his address on "The America of Tomorrow—Some Effects of the War on American Ideals," before the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street Saturday. He advocated universal military training in the United States, and that a complete military victory of the Allies would be required to accomplish the objectives of the United States in the war, as enunciated by President Wilson.

## RADCLIFFE CHORAL SOCIETY

Plans for the presentation of the Gilbert and Sullivan opera "Iolanthe" at the receiving ship on Commonwealth Pier are being completed by the Radcliffe Choral Society. The performance given last Saturday evening in the Agassiz Theater, under the direction of Miss Pauline Jones, for the benefit of the Halifax relief fund was declared to be a success. The Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society are to sing together on Wednesday evening, Dec. 19, in Appleton Chapel, and again on the following evening in the Saunders Theater.

CLEVELAND STREET  
CAR FARE HIGHER

Advance Is Made Automatically  
Under Terms of the Charter,  
Because of Depletion of the  
Interest Fund—Council Silent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—For the first time in seven years, the Cleveland public is called on to pay more than 2 cents for street car service within the city limits. The rate of fare has been advanced to 4 cents, if paid in cash, or 3½ cents if paid by ticket, tickets selling three for a dime.

Transfers cost 1 cent each. Until further notice, the company's statement says, the transfer charge will be rebated. These rules went into effect on Saturday on the Cleveland and East Cleveland lines of the Cleveland Railway Company, on which the rate has been 3 cents. Fare and transfer rules on all other lines remain unchanged.

Notice of this action on the part of the railway company was served upon the city council committee on street railroads by President John J. Stanley of the street car company, the day before the notice was posted in the cars on Dec. 11, and just after that committee had deferred action for one week on a proposition for similar increase, without, however, any rebate of the penny charge for a transfer.

The situation was thus explained to a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor at President Stanley's office.

"The new fare will by no means produce the amount of funds necessary to carry on the operations of the street car company, and it will be necessary within a short time after the first of the year to discontinue the rebating of one cent on the transfer, in order to make up the amount of money required for the operation of the company. It was President Stanley's desire that this intermediate step, which is required under the terms of the Taylor plan, might be obviated. According to the council was necessary, however, if this was to be done. The present council expires with the present year, and it simply employed such tactics as would enable it to hand the problem over to its successor without action. That being the case, the company finds it necessary to ask the public to make the two changes, which it had hoped might be obviated."

UNSELFISH WORK  
ESSENTIAL IN WAR

Sir Auckland Geddes Makes  
Plea for Economy, Service  
and Unity in the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PLYMOUTH, England—Sir Auckland Geddes, Minister of National Service, speaking recently at Plymouth, made a vigorous plea for economy, for service, and for united effort to win the war.

The first duty of citizens of the United Kingdom, Sir Auckland Geddes said, was to maintain their armies in the field. Next to maintain and expand the air service. Then to maintain and expand the fleet. After that to build more ships, to make more munitions, and to grow more food. It could only be done, however, if every man, woman, lad, and maid put his or her shoulder to the national wheel and worked hard and unselfishly for victory. Victory was not the affair of the Government alone. It depended upon a great uprush of human energy generated by the people in their determination to win. At a time like this, he maintained, the Government should not be asked to try its function should be simply to steer the torrent of the people's energy into the channels that led straight to victory.

The first duty of every man, woman and child, Sir Auckland stated emphatically, was to make the least possible demand at all times on the energy of others. To illustrate he reviewed the myriad stages through which wool had to pass before it could be made into a single suit of clothes. He pleaded with people to allow their imaginations free play, and to see where and how they could reduce their absorption of the labor of others. If we are to make the effort which we should make, Sir Auckland maintained, if we really are going to make the greatest effort in our history, our imaginations must be quickened to understand the effect of our smallest actions. He dealt severely with the advertisement pages in newspapers advertising clothes. I know nothing, he declared, in the whole scale of our national life more unworthy of a great people at war than the advertisement pages of some of our daily papers. Newspapers, he admitted, were an essential part of war organization, nevertheless their advertisement pages contained matter for which the advertisers were responsible, but which, in its intention and result encouraged—just waste. "As Minister of National Service," Sir Auckland continued, "I want to say to you here and now that your first duty to the State is to use nothing, to buy nothing that you can get on without. Save wool, save coal, save rubber, save metal, save everything you can save; save paper, save matches, save in everything you do. Think all the time, 'How can I make the least

possible call upon the energy of my fellow men?' That is the first duty of us all."

Sir Auckland then went on to explain that wasteful expenditure in war time helped to make the value of money fall. That in turn led to increased prices, followed by demands for higher wages, and so the vicious circle went on. Economy and saving, he remarked, formed the first degree of national service, and those who could not help in other ways ought to save, and lend their money to the State. National service of the second degree meant working for the State. Many people, he said, regard the Ministry of National Service as a sort of super-employment agency designed by a paternal government to find work at generous rates of remuneration for those with insufficient energy to find it for themselves. That is not the function of the Ministry—one, and only one, of its many functions is to find people to do work in the nation's benefit, at ordinary trade rates if possible, but, if that is not possible, to give some relatively small subsistence allowance.

Sir Auckland Geddes then went on to explain that he wanted a steady supply of labor to build aerodromes. There were today vacancies for roughly 10,000 men on really urgent government work. He was definitely appealing for 10,000 men, unfit for military service, for aerodrome work, for Admiralty work and for munitions work. He also appealed to women for a further 10,000 for the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. Clerks, typists, cooks, waitresses and women of all sorts were wanted. "All that a woman need do was to apply at the nearest employment exchange. Sir Auckland made a special appeal for women in domestic service, and pleaded that all mistresses of large households should do their utmost to make it easy for their maids to join the W. A. A. C. He also asked young women from the middle classes who were doing no full time war work to come along and join up."

Sir Auckland Geddes next referred to the necessity for keeping the army up to fighting strength. For this purpose, he said, very large numbers were required. One of the ways of obtaining men would be by combining old men from civil life wherever they could be spared. To help to make some of them separable, he said, they were card-indexing the whole of the army at home, and soon hoped to begin to get back into civil life men who were permanently unfit for active service, but were still of practically full industrial value. Arrangements were being made to bring back men whose return would automatically release a fit man for service. The work of indexing the men was going on, the machinery to handle their return was all ready, the wheels were turning slowly. Soon the work would be well under way. He hoped to raise tens of thousands, even hundreds of thousands, of men in this way for the armed forces of the Crown. Sir Auckland emphasized the fact that the call for men would be heavy and warned that the weight of the strain was going to come on almost at once. He appealed for co-operation in helping to close the gaps left by the men withdrawn, and to help the nation to maintain its social structure.

This war is not the Government's war, he repeated. It is the people's war. No war, he concluded, ever was fought on which greater issues depended. No war ever was fought so pregnant with meaning to every individual in the community. If ever there was a war against the powers of darkness you are fighting it. Your side is the side of justice and freedom. Are you straining every nerve to win? If you are, there is nothing more to be said. If you are not economizing, working, making it easy for men to get away to fight you are not, in plain English, playing the game.

## TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The eighth annual Toronto Fat Stock show held at the Union Stock Yards, was a great success, the entries being larger than in former years and many of them of superior quality. All the leading breeders in Ontario were represented and though the crowd was not as large as on some former occasions, interest was keen in all classes. The chief attraction, however, was the "Grand Champion" steer, a two-year-old animal weighing 1450 pounds, bred and shown by James Leask & Sons, Seagram, which carried off six valuable prizes.

## SWISS TO REGISTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—In accordance with instructions received from the Swiss political department, all the Swiss residents in Canada are requested to register forthwith at their respective consular offices. It is pointed out that the order is not a war measure, but simply to establish a complete register of all the Swiss living in the Dominion.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

## CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau

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SIGNOR FERRERO ON  
GERMAN INVASION

Italian Writer Discusses the Aus-  
tro-German Attack and Urges  
Energetic United Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

ROME, Italy—Guglielmo Ferrero contributes an article to the Secolo on the new phase of the war in Italy, arising from the German invasion of the country, and ends with a plain warning to his fellow-countrymen. During these last days, he says, one of those events has come to pass which decide the course of the history of a nation for centuries. Italy has entered upon the war with that German world which, for 50 years, she has both admired and feared so greatly. The unfortunate result of the first encounter has induced certain people to indulge in further recrimination on the subject of the war and on the men who have apparently promoted it. But, asks Signor Ferrero, when was it ever easier to read, in the course of history, the very days during which Germany crossed the frontier of Italy some of the ministers who committed the fatal error of renewing the Triple Alliance in 1912 returned to power by the favor and the will of Parliament. Neither, to be impartial, can Germany be accused of having tried to make war at any cost. There is no doubt that Germany tried for some time to leave Italy and Austria to fight it out alone, for what reasonable reasons will no doubt some day be known.

However, the writer continues, the logic of events, which winds which scattered men's wishes like so many dried leaves, had, in the course of a few weeks, swept away all the Machiavellian intentions of German policy as well as the obstinate illusions of many Italians. In this war without limitations, the combat had to become general before it could end. Germany had entered with so much insolence and audacity upon the war she had willed, that she was obliged to fight the whole world; which meant that they in Italy found themselves confronted with new responsibilities and new duties. The most urgent among these was to show that the reverse had not discouraged them. They must face the bad fortune with stout hearts just because it was the first reverse they had met with in the war, and because it had taken place in the first duel with Germany. It was easy to imagine the way in which the success of the German arms would be magnified by the pan-Germans and by Germany's "neutralist" friends. They would say Italy was victorious while she had only Austria to face, but that the appearance of a German army on the frontier soon changed matters. At this time, when the fate of modern civilization trembled in the balance, they incurred a tremendous responsibility if they admitted any arguments in favor of this insolent thesis. If, as was not impossible, the prestige of the German troops and their reputed invincibility, rashly admitted to some extent by the Italians, played some part in the recent misfortune, it was all the more necessary to get rid of such an opinion and to show that they could face the Germans as they could the Austrians. It behooved them neither to magnify nor to minimize the disaster which had befallen them.

If Russia were weakened, the Entente today had two armies ready which two years ago were in process of formation, the Italian and the English. Only irresolution, timidity or discouragement, on the part of the Allies could open to the enemy the doors of that valley of the Po which had been the tomb of so many German invasions. However, if it were right to ask the nation to show calmness and perseverance, it was right, said Signor Ferrero, to ask the Government also to show firmness and intelligence. In war time, the Government was partly responsible for the country's state of mind. Their first duty with the German world might in any case have caused much anxiety but they would not have been so troubled if the nation had not felt, for six months past, that the Government was tentative, not knowing clearly what it wanted; talking much and acting little, spending itself in dull speeches and intrigues. Would the new Government know how to infuse into the nation that confidence which came not from words but from deeds? Let them hope so.

If the last crisis left many still perplexed, it was still to be hoped that the danger and the responsibility would

clear their thoughts and raise them to a higher plane. If it were not so, let them beware. The coming months might decide the result of the war on the plains of the Po and they would certainly decide that of what? In the language of the courts are known as the "institutions." The foundations of the political and social order would be put to what might be a definite proof. Let the ministers, among whom were many former admirers of Germany, remember that the German armies were among the most powerful destroyers of dynasties and the most determined overthrowers of institutions which had appeared in Europe for some time. Half a century ago they overthrew the Napoleons and cleared the lands of France for the bourgeois republic. This year—the times were progressing—they had founded the social republic in Russia. If the Italians did not do, then firmly in the valley of the Po they would not lay down their arms until they had lit the torch of revolution in every country, or until they had thrown the whole of Europe into the wildest anarchy and most delirious Utopias. In the vain hope of dominating and enriching themselves in the midst of a defeated Europe.

PROHIBITION AND  
OHIO ELECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—A recent compilation of the Ohio vote on state prohibition at the Nov. 6 election, by congressional districts, shows that substantial dry majorities were returned in 15 of the 22 districts. State prohibition leaders feel, therefore, that they have a right to expect these congressmen to vote for submission of the proposed federal prohibition constitutional amendment.

GEORGIA EXEMPTION  
BOARD DISMISSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Under authority of a telegram from the Provost Marshal General, Maj. Joel B. Mallet, selective services officer for Georgia, has dismissed the Fulton County exemption board and appointed a new board. The action followed an investigation and was made subsequent to a telegram received from Mr. Crowder to the effect that he had discovered irregularities in the exemptions for physical disabilities. "I don't understand why 44 per cent of the white registrants should be exempted for physical disabilities, while only six Negroes in the whole county are exempted," said the message. "Why is this?"

ALL MEN IN STATE  
CALLED ON TO WORK

Force Recommended by Seattle  
Association—Governor Lister  
Asked to Convene Legislature  
to Pass a Special Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SEATTLE, Wash.—To force all able-bodied men of the State to work is the object of a movement inaugurated by the Employers Association. Governor Lister is being petitioned to call a special session of the Legislature to pass a law requiring all such men to perform useful work on penalty of arrest. Letters and telegrams are being sent over the State by the association enlisting support of the movement.

The association in a circular charges, "There are a great many willfully idle men in the State of Washington and that the places where such men congregate are the centers of disloyalty, treason, sedition and anarchy. The successful prosecution of the war depends upon the use of all the man power of the country. These idle men are not only consuming food which they do not produce, but they are agitating opposition to the Government and destruction of property."

E. P. Blake, who presided over the meeting of the Employers Association, states that the purpose of the movement is twofold: First, every ounce of energy must be directed to the production of war necessities; second, we must produce sufficient food to support our own people at home.

GOVERNMENT PLANS  
HAWAIIAN ROADS

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Announce-

that the Government has comprehensive plans for the fortification and protection of the island was made by Governor Pinkham at the Chamber of Commerce banquet, in the course of an enlightening speech on the land question, says the Honolulu Star-Bulletin. The Governor declared that 250 miles of military strategic roads are to be built by the army on Oahu for the quick movement of troops, guns and supplies wherever needed.

## SOUTHERN RIVER TRAFFIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Steamboats plying in the Mississippi, St. Francis, White and Arkansas rivers in the Memphis district carried 560,000 passengers in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, without any serious mishap, according to the annual report of the United States steamboat inspectors.

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## The Christmas Store

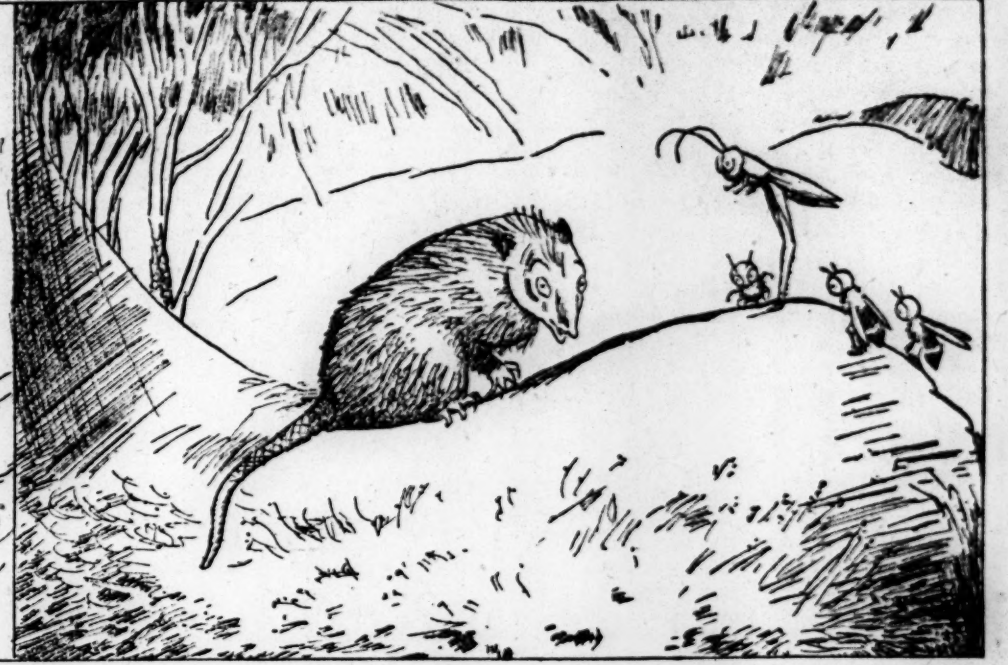
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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## The Impossible 'Possum Was Very Nearly Late to the Pelican's Party



The opossum had been asked to the pelican's party and the Busyville Bees and our Mr. Grasshopper had promised to call for him as they came by. The hole in the tree where the 'possum lived was a deep one, but the bees and Grasshopper shouted down it as loudly as they could and threw down sticks and nuts, and by and by the 'possum came scrambling up.

He didn't seem to know exactly whether he wanted to go or not, and Grasshopper had to remind him of the good things to eat that they always had at the pelican's parties before he could decide to go along. They finally started off through the tree branches, Grasshopper and the bees leading the way. Pretty soon the 'possum declared that he was not used to traveling so far and so fast, and he would have to stop for a while and hang up by his

tail to rest his feet. After he had hung up in this strange manner, he complained that his tail wanted a rest, too. Grasshopper said that perhaps his feet were rested by this time and they might travel on, as it surely wouldn't be right to be late to the party. The 'possum uncurled his tail and they all traveled down out of the tree and went on. But they had gone only a little way when the 'possum came to a sudden stop. He said he

thought he heard a noise. Now, like all pacifists, the 'possum had an idea that the best way to meet trouble is to go to sleep, or to pretend to go to sleep, for even a 'possum can't sleep when he is scared. So, when the 'possum thought he heard a noise, he promptly flattened out on the ground and lay there, limp and still.

Grasshopper poked him with a stick by and by and said that there wasn't any noise, and even if there were, a

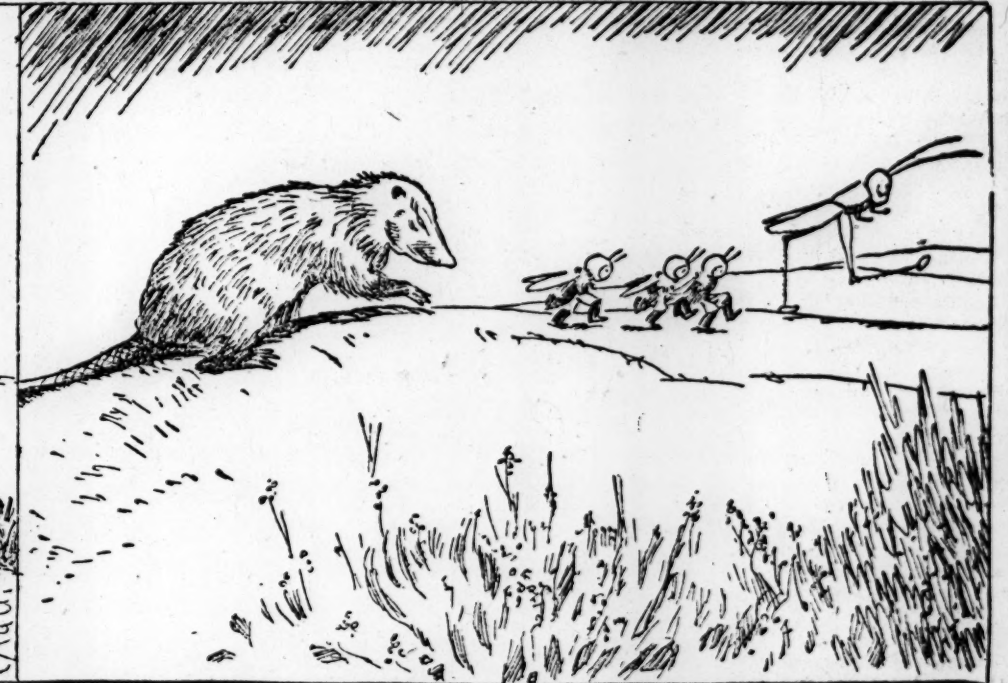
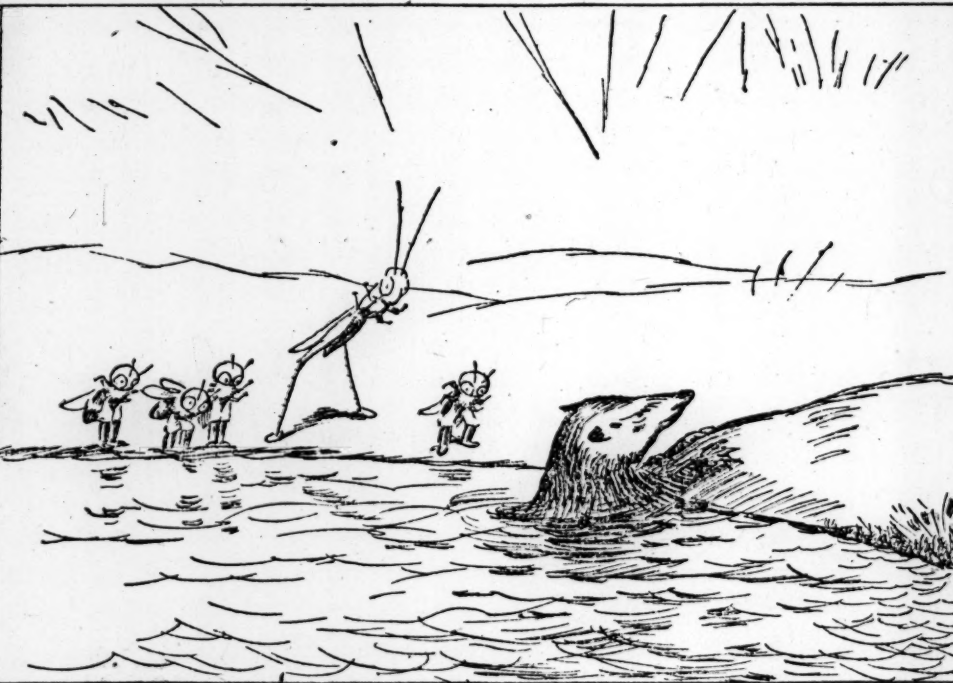
noise couldn't hurt anybody. But 'possum lay still and his eyes were tightly closed. The bees pulled his tail and his ears, but the 'possum never seemed to notice it. They sat down and wondered whether they should go on and leave the 'possum or wait for him to wake. Then Grasshopper jumped up, declaring that he had thought of something. He laid hold of 'possum's little scaly tail and pulled. The bees pushed and pulled

and together they dragged the 'possum down to where a little stream flowed by, and together they rolled him—splash—into the water. The moment the cold water closed over him, 'possum forgot all about the noise that he had thought he heard. He forgot about being a pacifist and pretending to sleep. He simply rolled over, right side up in the water, pushed his sharp little snout above the waves and swam for the bank, up which he clambered quickly, in the most businesslike manner.

"I was sure you were shamming," said Grasshopper, delighted, as the 'possum shook himself dry.

"Well, maybe I was," said the 'possum, "but I did think I heard a noise."

"Now!" called out Grasshopper, "Forward! March! We'll go on to the pelican's party."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## Recollections of Laddie

"Oh, Aunt Mattie, please tell us more about Laddie before we go to bed." I looked up from my book, and there before me were the merry little twins, John and Judy. The next second they bounced up into my lap, and crawled on to the arms of the big chair in which I was sitting before the fire. Their big blue eyes were sparkling with mirth. Their golden curls in the firelight looked like rays of sunshine.

"Well, Sunbeams," I said, "so you want me to tell you more about Laddie."

"Yes, please, Auntie," they exclaimed, with eager nods.

"I think I told you," I began, "that Laddie was a Scotch collie, and that his grandmother came from one of Queen Victoria's farms."

"Was his grandmother a dog, too?" asked John.

"Yes," I laughed, "she was a dog, too."

"Soon after Laddie came to live with us, I found that he would do anything that I asked him. He really loved to obey. One day I put a little piece of cake on his nose and said, 'Now, Laddie, hold it until I tell you that you may eat it.'"

"Did he do it, Auntie?" exclaimed both children.

"Yes, indeed. And, when I said, 'Now you may eat it,' he gave the cake a toss into the air and caught it in his mouth when it came down."

"How big were you then, Auntie?" inquired Judy.

"About seven years old, dear," I replied. "From that time Laddie would do his cake trick whenever I asked him. How all the children in the neighborhood loved to see him do it!"

"On rainy days, Laddie and I used to play street car together."

"How did you do it?" asked John, before I had a chance to tell.

"I would place two rows of chairs facing each other. That was the car. Then I would put on my hat and coat, and dress Laddie in a little red cape and bonnet that I had outgrown, and tie the ribbons under his chin. He would sit beside me, on one of the chairs, like a little girl. I would then describe to him the buildings that I played we were passing, as we rode in the car."

"Would he pull the sled to the top of the hill?" asked the children.

"Yes; just as many times as I coasted down, my shaggy companion would draw the sled back to the top of the hill. He never tired of this sport."

"It seemed to every one who saw Laddie that he really laughed when we spoke to him. And so it was when I would say, 'Come out to coast!' He would fairly dance all about and really laugh with joy."

"The dear old dog loved to take care of me, too. When we were out playing or coasting, if he saw a horse coming and thought that I did not see it, he would take my ankle in his mouth and hold it fast until the carriage had passed."

"Didn't he nip you a bit?" exclaimed John.

"Why, John," interrupted Judy, "You know that Laddie would never nip anyone."

"Judy is right," I answered. "Laddie never forgot to be polite and loving. He had but one fault. He did want to kiss the children all the time, but his nose was so cold and his tongue so wet that no one seemed to enjoy his kisses. But, despite his caresses, the children all loved to play with him. In the winter we used to put him on my sled, and two or three of us would drag him over the snow. Poor Laddie! What a hard time he had, trying to sit on the sled. He would slip off every few minutes, then scramble up and jump on to the sled."

"Oh, I just love to hear about Laddie! Can't you think of something else?" pleaded Judy, when I paused for a second.

"Yes; I remember, one summer, my sister and I went to visit an uncle who had a large farm. Laddie had a brother who lived on this farm, and he was a dog, too, John," I said, mirthfully. "So we asked our uncle if Laddie could not go with us, to visit his brother."

"Did his brother laugh, like Laddie?" asked Judy.

"I cannot seem to remember that," I replied, "but I feel sure that he did. The two dogs had such a good time, running and frolicking together!"

"Would Laddie always come when you called him, if he was playing with his brother?" asked John.

"Yes, dear," I answered. "Don't you recall that I told you Laddie always loved to obey? That was one of the reasons why everybody loved him so dearly. On my uncle's farm were a great many cows, and the man would go for them at 5 o'clock each afternoon, to bring them home to be milked. Laddie soon learned this, and if the man was a few minutes late in starting for the pasture, the dog would go to the gate and bark until the man came."

"How did Laddie know what time it was? Did he have a watch?" giggled John.

"I don't wonder that you ask that, little man; for, how Laddie knew when it was 5 o'clock, no one ever found out. The moment the gate was opened, the dog would bound across the field and help bring the cows home."

"Did he frighten the cows, Auntie, and make them run?" demanded John, with a roguish look.

"Why, John!" rebuked Judy. "You know Laddie never did anything unkind."

"Judy is right," I said. "At this moment, we all heard a call from upstairs."

"Come to bed, children; it's 8 o'clock."

"I don't want to go to bed, Mamma," cried John.

"Why, Sunbeams," I whispered, "don't you remember that Laddie always loved to obey?"

"Without another word, John gave me a kiss on one cheek, and Judy on the other, and down they jumped from my chair, and ran off to bed."

I heard John say, as they scampered upstairs, "Let's laugh, Judy, just the way Laddie did, when he had a cake on his nose!"

A delightful little book of child experiences has just been published in Boston, under the title "Cameos of Childhood." Written by one who signs herself a descendant of the burgo-master of Ghent in 1310, the book will be sold for the benefit of the children of Belgium. The following story is one which may be read in this little volume:

The big fat black-and-tan terrier was fast asleep on his blue cushion in the rocking-chair. He was so big and I was so little that I never could hold him on my lap, unless I sat on the haircloth sofa and let his hind legs dangle over on the seat, where they kept slipping down and I kept pulling them up to safety.

Jack was well fed and lazy, and he let me maul him to my heart's content. I combed his hair, curled his tail, turned his ears inside out, and shut his eyes for him at will. I rocked him to sleep every day, drew down the shades, closed the door softly, and left the room to attend to more important matters while he had his nap.

This day I was going to see the pretty lady next door for a little while. I asked, "How long is a little while?" Mother said, "A half hour."

The pretty lady did not live next door; she was visiting the young ladies of the family. I think her name was Bertha, for that name always calls up a picture of her. Her hair floated like sunbeams around her head, and her eyes were the color of the forget-me-nots in mother's flower-bed.

All dressed up in a sweet white frock

## Why the Moon Looks Sad

I saw the Moon Mother, big and bright, Bring out her baby stars one night To play about the fields of sky; She watched them with a careful eye.

And then, as plainly as could be, One star looked down and winked at me!

It was a naughty star, I think, Because it gave a wicked wink.

Just then a cloudy bit of lace Was blown across Moon Mother's face; And while her eyes could not see through

What did the bad star-baby do? It passed its little brothers by, And ran away across the sky! Then with a merry little spark Jumped out of the sky, right into the dark!

What happened to that baby star Who ran so fast and jumped so far? Perhaps he tumbled in the sea, And now is sorry as can be.

The other stars come out to play, And ran away across the sky! And I can see her grow each night, More thin and faded, sad and white.

—Abbie Farwell Brown, in Mother's Magazine for January.

## Penny Cakes

with a blue sash, white socks, and patent leather pumps, I skipped into the neighbor's house without stopping to knock.

Several young ladies were laughing and dancing, while another one played the piano. The pretty lady held her arms out to me and took me on her lap.

Somebody said, "I'm hungry."

Another said, "Let's get some penny cakes, six for five, you know."

The pennies were brought up from deep pockets in their skirts, and were counted out—one, two, five, just enough.

"Let Tot go around to the baker's and get them," said one.

"Do you think she could, all alone?" said the pretty lady.

I was sure I could go for the pretty lady, though I had never been out of sight of my house alone.

After much telling, I managed to get the idea fixed that I was to hand out the pennies to the baker-man, just around the corner of the street, and ask for penny cakes.

They looked so good, one sprinkled with pink sugar, one with a plump raisin in the center, one with a hole in the middle, one with scalloped rim, and another with white sugar sparkling on the top. How nice they smelled, as I hugged the package to me.

All out of breath from my rapid errand and my serious business, I scrambled up the steps and into the room, where the eager girls waited. Each of the girls took a cake, and one was offered to me.

## The Astonishing Adventures of Madam Ant

Stretched on his back in the grass, Billy lay gazing up at the broad sky, flecked here and there by feathery clouds. Above him towered the trees, spreading their leaves like enormous green umbrellas to keep off the sun.

Billy saw many birds dart in and out of the branches, butterflies flitted by, countless winged creatures flew about him, and thousands of tiny insects moved in every direction, in the grass, on the tree trunks, everywhere.

"By crickets, mother," he suddenly exploded, "a fellow certainly feels small when he lies like this in the grass! Everything looks so frightfully big from here."

His mother laughed. "Think what it must seem like to the ants, if it looks that way to you," she replied. "I've often thought how strange the world must be to an ant."

"All right, mother; go on. Just pretend you're an ant and let's hear your adventures."

"Very well," said his mother. "I'm an ant and, you know, we ants—"

Billy chuckled. "That's great," he urged. "Fire ahead!"

"Well, we ants are very busy creatures and I, who am a big black ant, with a shiny fat body and rather long legs, am no exception. One day I

was called to do a most important piece of work. You see, in my home town, which was known as Sandy Ant Hill, we were threatened with a cave-in and we thought it best to move. These things occur frequently in our colonies. Sometimes they are due to heavy rains. More often they are due to what we call human causes. A great shadow falls over our village and we know a human is approaching. He may carelessly put his foot upon our village, and then, again, he may not. If he does, our village crumbles and we all have to crawl out and build a new one, somewhere else."

"Well, as I was saying, we felt that our colony was too near these humans. A cave-in was liable to occur almost any time and, as we had some important business on hand, we thought it best to move. Moving is always a nuisance and moving on ant village is a large undertaking. However, as we have many helpers, it rather facilitates matters."

"Rather what, Mother?" said Billy. "Facilitates—makes it easier. I thought maybe you were asleep."

"Asleep! I should say not. Please go on, Mr. Ant."

"Mrs. Ant, if you please. Well, as I said, every one helped in the moving and my share of the work was to carry one of our most precious possessions to our new colony. It was for all the world like carrying your Mother's best cut-glass pitcher. I put the thing in my mouth and started for our new village. The road was a long one, beset with great difficulties. The village we were leaving stood right by the house of one of those humans, and the first stage of my journey was to cross what they call the gravel path. This is very mountainous country. I had to wind my way in and out around great bowlders, sometimes finding it necessary to scale them, all the time guarding my treasure carefully. On the edge of this rocky land, I came to some real mountains which border the gravel path. They are very hard to climb, being smooth and rocky, but I finally succeeded in crossing this range of mountains."

"From their summit, however, I had a view of the road that lay before me. It appeared to be a sea of green but, when I came to its edge, it proved to be an endless impenetrable forest."

"A what-kind-of-a-forest?"

"Impenetrable, not able to be crossed. I knew I must persevere, however, so I slipped in and out around the tall green shafts of grass which towered above me. Sometimes I came to dense underbrush. Occasionally I was forced to make a detour, on account of a dewdrop lake. Now and then I found fallen trees across my path. I suppose I should explain that these are ant trees, twigs or branches fallen from those gigantic things which humans call trees. Real trees are too much for me. When I was quite a child, I once tried to

climb to the top of a tree. I got on to the trunk and found myself crawling in the grooves of the bark. Not another thing could I see, but these walls of bark. On and on I went, until I thought I must be near the top. When I had been going what seemed like hours, I found myself only at the lowest branch. This was so discouraging that I turned around and went back to the ground. However, to return, I struggled along with my precious burden. Many times I was tempted to lay it down and make a meal of some of the good things to eat I passed on the road, but I had been instructed not to stop for anything whatever—so on I went."

"Suddenly I came to what looked like an insurmountable obstacle. I tried to go along its edge, thinking I would go around the end. It appeared to be endless. It was not hard like the mountains, nor soft like the ground, nor crackly like the twigs. I hesitated to cross it, not knowing what adventure might befall me. But I felt I must risk all to deliver my burden safely, so I started bravely. I climbed up, up, up what seemed like an enormous woolly wall, far higher than the mountains I had crossed earlier in my journey. At last, I reached the summit. It was only then that I realized where I was. There was no turning back now—I must go forward, so, from the woolly wall, I glided onto the smooth, white neck of Billy, the human."

"Oh, Mother, is that what is tickling me? Off with you, sir! I mean, madam. No skating on my neck!"

"Just then the hand of the human suddenly rose, pushing me and my treasure into the grass forest again. Fortunately, I landed very near our new colony, where I soon reported, proudly bearing in my mouth the treasure which I had carried safely through such an adventurous journey."

"That's a bully story, Mother. You certainly think of the jolliest things."

"It just means putting yourself in the other fellow's place, Billy; that's all."

## The Elephant's Shock-Absorbers

It has, no doubt, already been noticed by a great number of people that, when an elephant walks, there is a form of resistance on the soles of his feet. That is because he was provided with four pads of pneumatic cushions, one for each foot. When he takes his steps, these cushions flatten out; as soon as he takes them off the ground, they slowly fill out again. This is a wonderful protection for his feet, because, when an elephant walks, he does not look for any small objects which might not feel comfortable on the bottom of his feet. But, supplied with these invisible shock-absorbers, he is able to take a stroll in perfect happiness.

## The Sparrow

From dawn until daylight grows dim, Perpetual chatter and scold, No winter migration for him, Not even afraid of the cold!

Scarce a song-bird he fails to molest, Belligerent, meddlesome thing! Wherever he goes as a guest He is sure to remain as a King.

Yet, from tip of his tail to his beak, I like him, the scoldable elf. The reason is needless to seek— Because I'm a gossip myself.

—Mary Isabella Forsyth.



## RACIAL PROBLEMS DEBATED IN VIENNA

Congress of Austrian-German  
Social Democrats Hears Plan  
for Settlement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
VIENNA, Austria (via Berne).—The well-known Socialist scheme for the settlement of the racial problem in Austria, which was formulated at the Congress of Brunn nearly 20 years ago, was summarized by Herr Renner at the congress held by the Austrian-German Social Democratic Party. Its avowed aim is to secure autonomy for all nationalities within the monarchy, and its basis is the division of the country into homogenous national districts (Kreise) organized on democratic lines. These are then to be collected into larger national units (German, Czech, Polish and so on), each with its own Parliament, the whole forming the component parts of a state of federated nationalities which is to take the place of the monarchy. As for the dual system, Herr Renner proclaimed that it must not be upheld at the price of wrecking the scheme for national autonomy.

"I believe," he said, "that the Social Democrats must demand an organization by Kreise, and if we demand this, we shall be unobtrusively doing the nationalities a great service; for by defining the area of local administration as the nationalities wish—by establishing in absolutely mixed areas and towns (such as Budapest) a Czech municipality, as well as a German, we shall have solved nine-tenths of the difficulties presented by the problem of local government. The first difficulty overcome will be that of the official language, for obviously the man who wishes to be elected must be able to speak to his electors. Starting from this basis, our plan will proceed as follows: We have a certain number of Czech and a certain number of German Kreise. We then gather all the Czech Kreise together, and let them have a common representation on the basis of universal suffrage; that is to say, a Czech Parliament. The Germans will do the same, and will govern in their own territory, through their representatives only. Affairs that are of common interest to all can be settled in a common parliament shared by all. That is the old fundamental idea of the Brunn program. What is fresh, and what has been won only during the last few years, is the acknowledgment that only a democratic local administration can lay the foundation for the whole state superstructure. Thus it becomes possible for one great edifice to contain many homes—one for the Germans, one for the Czechs, one for the Poles, one for each nationality. By this means we shall get rid of one of the most difficult questions relating to the strife of nationalities.

"The idea of organization by Kreise," Herr Renner continued, "has been appropriated by our bourgeois as well. The German Nationalist parties propose to unite German Bohemia in organized Kreise, on a system of privilege. That would, indeed, be a national, but not a popular, autonomy; it would not be government by the people, but the old government by the privileged classes. This the Czechs naturally refuse. They want to have the whole kingdom, including the German Kreise, for their own sphere of government. I look upon this aim on the part of the Czechs merely as an attempt at nationalistic and capitalistic expansion at the expense of other nationalities; in short, I look upon it as imperialism. We do not want any expansion of Czech territory, and, what is more, we will not tolerate Czech expansion at the expense of German territory. We wish to see every nation secure within its own boundaries. That is what our comrades in the southern part of the country said at their southern congress. The German bourgeois parties wish to have organization by Kreise for themselves in Bohemia, but they do not ask for it in Styria and in the Tyrol. It stands to reason that the other nationalities would object.

"In consequence the wise idea of organization by Kreise has become part of the Nationalist intrigue. Moreover, the German bourgeois parties have prepared a bolder design in company with the Polish wire-pullers. As Daszynski once put it, they want to give away their enemies, they want to 'separate' Galicia, a strange expression which has no meaning in the language of constitutional law. The expression 'federal states' is intelligible, but not 'separated states.' The idea probably is that the Poles should rule there, and the Ruthenes be a subject people; that the Poles should be the second and the Ruthenes the third people in the State, somewhat as is the case in Hungary, where the Magyars are the nation, the people of the first class, and the Croats a 'privileged' nationality, a people of the second class, and the Serbs, a people of the third class. We cannot agree to any system of this kind. We demand for the state territory that peaceful national autonomy shall prevail there, with no differences or exceptions. No German in Bohemia, no Ruthene in Galicia, no Slovene in Lower Styria will allow that his Crownland shall be 'separated.' Only when it has been established that all German Kreise in Austria, from Vorarlberg to the German group of cities in the Bukovina, from Bodenbach to Gottschee, that all German regions shall have a common Parliament to regulate their national affairs, only then will our national anxiety be at rest, only then shall we be able to discuss with the Czechs common affairs and institutions, or a Crownland autonomy or autonomy of the Crownlands.

"If after the war a settlement of this kind is to be arrived at," Herr Renner concluded, "it is clear that the 'separation' of 1867, the Dual system, cannot be regarded as an eternal and

fundamental law, but that the nationalities must be allowed to shape themselves according to their requirements. Never will we submit to the idea that a rigid, accidental, boundary should cut right through the vitals of a nation, possibly prejudicing its future. The right of self-determination, a right belonging to the individual, to a portion of a nation and to the nation as a whole, that law is for us an immovable one."

## GERMANY'S MUCH VAUNTED LOANS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland.—Germany's much wanted colossal war loans are simply artificial manipulations of paper money, according to an eminent Swiss financial authority. So long as Germany is shut off from all trade abroad, this currency system may continue to work all right, but when the war is over, the hollowness of the situation will be revealed and Germany's financial difficulties will begin.

Writing in the *Zuricher Volksrecht*, this Swiss financial expert says: "In the highly jubilant announcements of the German papers, over the result of the seventh war loan, one finds constantly the assertion that Germany is ahead of all other countries in her financing of the war, because she has covered the highest percentage of her war expenses through long-time loans, and therefore she possesses a greater freedom and elasticity in the transformation of her new finances. The public will hardly realize that the whole construction of these gigantic loans is purely artificial. The same sum appears again and again, like the supers in the stage processions in small theatres. It is the circulation of merely printed paper serving as money.

"Here is an example. A merchant has a few thousand marks lying in the bank, and of course subscribes to the war loan. When he is a particularly zealous patriot, he will choose the form of investment which enables him, by making a small payment to a life insurance company, to obtain a considerably larger sum to put in the war loan. With ten thousand marks he can insure for 100,000 marks in war loan stock. That, however, is not all. For the bank in which he has money also subscribes to the war loan in a measure proportionate to its available means, and these means include also the deposit of the merchant. Therefore we see the same sum appearing three times over, and in many instances it is multiplied even more."

The whole technique of every milliard loan is artificial, for it is absolutely untrue that so many milliards are available as are stated to be subscribed to these war loans. It is only a mountain of paper which is circulating again and again. Out of exploded shells and burned airships, comes constantly money, which emerges afresh as a war loan. The old bogus money becomes again new bogus money. There is nothing to prevent this process being continued indefinitely. Only one thing is missing: the assumption in every sound economic transaction—the equivalent for the value expended, whether this is only bank notes or war-loan stock. In spite of the 73,000,000,000 of funded war loan stock, an inflation of the German money market is unmistakable. That is a surfeit of paper money, the immediate consequences of which are rising prices and a fall in the rate of foreign exchange. Now that Germany can obtain little from abroad this has less significance, but after the war the depreciation of the mark will greatly increase the difficulties of restoring the national economy. For then the Germans will naturally require large stocks of raw material and goods, and on the present basis of exchange they must sacrifice fully half the value of the mark. If the war should continue longer they will lose still more. For then the great demands from Germany will first begin. Whether in peace times it will be possible for the German empire to extort the credits it will so urgently need, appears exceedingly doubtful.

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## AFFAIRS IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER

Salutes Entrance of Brazil Into  
the War—Discusses Food  
Supply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France.—A similar motion has been adopted by both the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate welcoming the entrance of Brazil into the war. In the Chamber of Deputies it was announced by M. Paul Deschane, who presided, that M. Georges Leygues, president of the Commission for Foreign Affairs, had proposed the following resolution: "The Chamber salutes the entrance of the United States of Brazil into the war. It addresses to the Brazilian people, the Government, and the national representatives, the expression of the sentiments of fraternity, unity and gratitude of the French people." In the course of his speech on the subject, M. Georges Leygues said that during the great conflict now in progress they saluted the awakening of the peoples of the New World who were ranging themselves, one by one, under the banner of liberty and right. Nothing could be more comforting to them than the entrance into the war of these peoples who were actuated by no desire for conquest, but were moved by the highest ideals of humanity. Brazil had made its choice in accordance with the dictates of conscience and it had taken the side of the Allies. The Chamber, fully conscious of the solidarity of the Latin races, which were united for the triumph of justice and right, wished to express its unanimous approval of the address which was before it.

M. Barthou said that the president of the Commission for Foreign Affairs had nobly and eloquently expressed the nation's feelings with regard to the United States of Brazil. France would not forget that from that source had come, against the violation of the neutrality of Belgium. After having proclaimed the right, Brazil had taken her place on the side of justice.

On the following day, a discussion took place in the Chamber on the food question. The speakers were three Socialist deputies—Dr. Navarre and MM. Lauche and Compère-Morel—and Maurice Long, and M. Fernand David. M. Navarre spoke of the recent lack of flour in Paris, and protested strongly against the action of the middlemen and speculators who had forced up the price of potatoes. M. Lauche asked for more definite information as to the Ministers' intentions. He drew attention to some unsatisfactory circumstances connected with the bread supply. Seventy-six bakeries had been closed in Paris and its neighborhood. It had been said that flour was not lacking. In that case, he urged, let them give it to the bakeries. They should follow a concerted action with the Allies for the solution of the food problem and pursue a methodical policy in all things; thus reassuring the people.

M. Maurice Long at once rose to reply. He recalled some of the statements he had made on the situation during the previous month, and the prospects of amelioration, declaring that in September they had imported a total of 1,300,000 quintals. In October they had imported 1,600,000 quintals, while he could assure them that during November the quantity imported, thanks to the assistance of their allies, would amount to 2,500,000 quintals. He hoped that in December the figure would reach a total of 3,000,000 quintals. He had said in October that he would establish the unity of the "economic front" in conjunction with the Allies, and he had visited London in November, together with the Minister for Commerce, to arrange these different points. On Oct. 18 the British Government had put at their disposal 500,000 quintals of flour and 300,000 quintals of corn, and later in the month they had allotted to them tonnage to the amount of 100,000 tons, which was to be loaded during November and December. This constituted immediate assistance to the extent of 800,000 quintals, followed by another million quintals during November and December. These undertakings were in process of realization, and the first of the vessels, carrying 200,000 quintals of flour, were already in their ports. They would, therefore, have that month an additional amount of 2,800,000 quintals of corn and flour.

M. Long went on to describe the different provisions he had made in order to assure the country's bread supply until the next harvest. He was asked by the bread cards had not yet been issued. He considered that the bread card must be like a bank note, and he must be absolutely certain that the quantities marked on that card would be forthcoming. He announced that after a certain date all cereals and all mills would be requisitioned and placed under the control of the Minister of Food, and flour would be delivered to the bakers at a uniform price. M. Long explained that the French population could not have the 500 grammes of bread of pre-war days at its disposal, but men, women, and children would have a daily ration of about 400 grammes.

M. Compère-Morel followed with a speech on the agricultural position in France. Without a change of method and the provision of labor, plows and manures, the next harvest he said would be a failure. He considered that in an essentially agricultural country such as France they should not have to regard imports as their chief source of supply. M. Fernand David gave an explanation of the conditions which had obliged them to go abroad for their supplies, and described the provisions he had made for assuring the next corn harvest.

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STATES OPPOSE  
FEDERAL CONTROL.  
Will Object to Any Regulation  
of Railroads Which Eliminates  
Local Supervision

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Strenuous objection to any system of railroad regulation which would do away with state railway commissions was made by representatives of state railway commissions who were heard on Saturday before the Congressional Joint Railroad Committee. Chairman Ira B. Mills of the Minnesota commission declared that state organizations, being more closely in touch with local situations, were more capable of doing justice.

"If you take the power away from the state commissions, the poor man is out," said he.

Charles E. Elmquist, former member of the Minnesota commission, declared that if the Government took over control of railroads as a war emergency and eliminated the local commissions, it would draw protests from the country.

"If the Government takes over the railroads," he said, "it should do so with the understanding that it will continue to act with the assistance of the state boards."

Mr. Elmquist pointed out the trend toward socialism manifested throughout the country and added:

"If the Government succeeds in operating the railroads satisfactorily and gives better service and transportation at less cost, all agree that it will foment a spirit favoring public ownership."

Mills declared that railroads seemed to have the ear of the newspapers. Representative Sims of Tennessee, recently made chairman of the House Interstate Commerce Committee, said news sent away from here by the Associated Press and other news agencies favorable to the railroads is fully and fairly presented, while there is a mere mention of anything antagonistic to them." Later Mr. Sims, in response to a request for specimens of such dispatches as he referred to, gave this statement to the Associated Press:

"If what I said before the committee as reported makes it appear that the Associated Press sent out garbled or unfair statements as to what took

place before committees and other official bodies in reference to railroads it is erroneous and will be corrected by me before the same is printed, for I know of no such particular instances.

"My statement was intended to be that as a general rule the railroads' side has been more generally discussed and reported in the magazines and the newspapers than has the other side, to such an extent that the public is better informed of the position of the railroads, of the character of the legislation they seek, and their arguments in support of legislation sought by them than of the other side."

J. F. Shaughnessy of the Nevada commission also was opposed to taking away any of the powers of the state commissions, and told the committee the Nevada commission was opposed to government ownership.

DALLAS, TEX., MORRIS  
PLAN SAVINGS BANK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau  
DALLAS, Texas.—Plans are being perfected in Dallas for the establishment of a Morris plan savings bank, this form of financial institution having been authorized in legislation enacted by the last session of the Legislature of Texas. A Morris Plan Company with a capital stock of \$100,000 is being formed to handle this bank.

H. H. Riddleberger of the Industrial Finance Commission of New York, who is in Dallas assisting in the organization of the bank, said that substantial progress has been made in its organization.

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from its Southern Bureau  
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H. H. Riddleberger of the Industrial Finance Commission of New York, who is in Dallas assisting in the organization of the bank, said that substantial progress has been made in its organization.

THE GROTE-RANKIN Co.  
Pike at Fifth  
SEATTLE

The Seaboard Bank  
Fourth and Pike Streets  
SEATTLE, U. S. A.  
Capital and Surplus \$250,000  
Accounts of firms and individuals will receive at this bank every attention consistent with sound banking principles.  
Your business is invited.  
COMMERCIAL SAVINGS  
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

Frederick & Nelson  
SEATTLE

Hardware Crockery  
House Furnishings  
Sporting Goods Toys  
Spelger & Hurlbut  
Incorporated  
Second Avenue and Union Street  
SEATTLE, WASH.  
Main 6367  
"A Store for Everybody"

BEST QUALITY OF  
MEATS—POULTRY  
Butter and Eggs  
Union Market  
225 Union Street,  
near 3rd Ave.  
Main 8880—Elliott 1787  
SEATTLE

Starch Work  
Plain Work  
Rough Dry  
Dry Wash  
Wet Wash

DYERS  
WEST SEATTLE  
LAUNDRY  
CARPET CLEANING SHOE REPAIRING  
"GOOD WORK"  
50 Alki Avenue Phone West 258

## WOMAN GIVEN NAVAL HONOR

Southern Author Permitted to  
Wear Navy Uniform for Her  
Service in Recruiting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau  
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Miss Will Allen Dromgoole of Nashville, Tenn., in recognition of the service she has rendered, securing recruits for the United States Navy, throughout the country, has been permitted to wear the uniform of the navy, an honor said to be shared by no other civilian woman.

Miss Dromgoole's newspaper work, which for years past has been a feature of the Nashville Banner's literary page, has been temporarily sidetracked that she might serve her country in a new capacity.

Most of Miss Dromgoole's writing has been done at "Yellow Hammer's Nest," near Eastville Springs, which is known throughout the South as the unique workshop of an unique personality. There in the midst of the Covite region, she constructed "The Heart of Old Hickory" and "The Valley Path," two stories of rustic life.

One of Miss Dromgoole's fancies is expressed in her correspondence paper. On a plain white sheet is stamped a little cabin, set in a wilderness. Above the cabin shines a star. "From a cabin to a star" is the perspective of Miss Dromgoole's somewhat isolated life.

THE SATISFACTION OF THE BUYER

This is the salient reason back of the tireless efforts and the wonderful results of the BUSH & LANE PIANO CO.

Manufacturers of

Bush & Lane Upright and Grand Pianos  
The Cecilian—"The Perfect Player Piano"

The Victor, and Farrand Pianos

SEATTLE STORE AT 1519 THIRD AVE.

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

ANOTHER DROP  
IN SECURITIES

American Telephone and Other  
Public Utilities Conspicuous in  
the Decline — Liberty Bonds  
and Anglo-French Fines Weak

There was considerable irregularity in the first part of the New York stock market session today on account of further declines in some issues and advances in other quarters of the list. Union Pacific and Norfolk & Western dipped substantially lower at the opening today, but Reading began to climb from the very start and soon worked upward to 1 1/2 points. Bethlehem Steel "B" gained nearly a point in the first 15 minutes. Corn Products sold slightly higher, but Interborough Consolidated preferred was weak compared with its previous final sale. Steel common sold up a fair-sized fraction.

The New York market was firm late in the first half hour. Toward midday stocks began to weaken. Selling of the public utilities was a feature. American Telephone declined to a new low price. After opening unchanged at 99 1/2 it improved to 100, and then declined nearly 3 points. Northern Pacific, after opening down 1/2 at 80 1/2, improved to 80 3/4 and then dropped more than 2 points. Norfolk & Western, Reading and New York Central also weakened. Texas Company was a weak feature. After opening up 1/2 at 124 1/2 it declined to 119 1/2 before midday. Marine preferred, Pittsburgh Coal and other specialties joined the downward movement. Liberty bonds and Anglo-French fines were particularly weak.

Prices continued to crumble away in the early afternoon. At the beginning of the last hour there was little indication of a check to the downward movement. National Biscuit, Union Pacific, United States Steel and Mexican Petroleum were particularly heavy.

## NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explosives	7 1/2	7 3/4
Big Ledge	1 1/2	1 3/4
Boston & Montreal	40 1/2	41
Butte C & Z	6 1/2	7
Butte Detroit	4 1/2	4 3/4
Calumet & Jerome	1 1/2	1 3/4
Cheney Mines	60	61
Cong Arizona	1 1/2	1 3/4
Cong Copper	1 1/2	1 3/4
Cornelia	1 1/2	1 3/4
Crocker & Co.	6	6 1/4
Curtiss	25	27
Dundee Ariz	2	2 1/4
First Natl Cop.	1 1/2	1 3/4
Glencoe	7	9
Goldfield Cons	9 1/2	10
Green Monster	4 1/2	4 3/4
Hedra Mining	4 1/2	4 3/4
Howe Sound	3 1/2	3 3/4
Jermine Verde	5 1/2	6
Junco	12	14
Lake Term Boat	3 1/2	4
Magma Cop	28	30
Marlin Ariz	84	88
Max Munitions	5 1/2	6
McKinley Dar	5 1/2	6
Met Petrol	90	92
Midwest	90	92
Midwest Refg	90	92
Penn-Ky	10 1/2	11
Provincial	5 1/2	6
Red Rock Oil	4 1/2	5
Rusland Cons	36	40
Southern Oil	46	50
Stearns	10	12
Stearns Min	7-32	8
Submarine Boat	11	12
Success Min	11	12
Troy Arizona	14	17
United Motors	14 1/2	15
Verde Cons	24	26
W. S. Steam	4 1/2	5
Victoria	3 1/2	4
Wright Martin	6 1/2	7

## CITY OF BOSTON FINANCES

The November statement of City Treasurer Slattery of Boston shows a balance exclusive of sinking funds of \$7,680,256, compared with \$8,147,201 on Feb. 1, 1917. Receipts last month totaled \$11,018,115. Payments totaled \$19,413,968.

Banks holding the largest of the city's deposits, exclusive of the sinking funds, follow:

	Nov. 30	Oct. 31
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First National	\$675,265	\$334,109
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Merchants National	753,607	1,280,616
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Shawmut National	691,565	4,342,288
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## WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight; Tuesday unsettled, probably snow with rising temperature; increasing east to south winds.

For Southern New England: Fair and continued cold tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness and warmer; probably snow.

For Northern New England: Partly cloudy and not quite so cold tonight; probably snow in Vermont; Tuesday snow with rising temperature.

For North Atlantic States for week: Fair, slowly rising temperature until about Thursday; snow or rain followed by fair and colder Friday and Saturday.

## TEMPERATURES TODAY

	8 a. m.	10-10 a. m.	12 noon
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Albany	6	8	10
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Buffalo	18	20	22
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Chicago	18	20	22
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Cleveland	18	20	22
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Cincinnati	18	20	22
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Columbus	18	20	22
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Dayton	18	20	22
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Des Moines	18	20	22
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Indianapolis	18	20	22
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Kansas City	18	20	22
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St. Louis	18	20	22
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St. Paul	18	20	22
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Washington	18	20	22
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## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions of the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	2	2	2	2
Alaska Ju.	2	2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Allis-Chalm.	15 1/2	15 1/2	14	14
Allis-Chalm.	65	65	65	65
Am Can.	33 1/2	35 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2
Am Can pf.	90	90	89 1/2	89 1/2
*Am Car Fy.	61 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Am H & L	11 1/2	11 1/2	11	11 1/2
Am Int Corp.	55 1/2	55 1/2	51	51
Am Int Corp.	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Am Ice Sec pf.	35	38	35	38
Am Linseed	23 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Am Linsd pf.	69	69	69	69
Am Loco	48	48	47 1/2	48
Am Smelt g.	60	60 1/2	58	60
Am Smelt pf.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am Steel Fy.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Am Sugar	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Am Sugar pf.	106	106	105	106
Am Tel & Tel.	99 1/2	100	96 1/2	98 1/2
Am Woolen	39	39 1/2	39	39 1/2
Am Writ pf.	20	20	20	20
Am Zinc pf.	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Anacosta	54 1/2	54 1/2	54	54
Asa & Real	34	34	34	34
Atchafalpa	80	80 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2
Atchafalpa pf.	79 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
At Gulf pf.	60	60	60	60
Bald Loco	53	53	51	52 1/2
Balt & Ohio	46 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2
B & Ohio pf.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Barrett Co.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Barrett Co.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Beth Steel	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Beth Steel pf.	68 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2
Beth Steel pf ret	94 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	94
Brook R T	37 1/2	37 1/2	37	37
Burns Bros.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107	107
Butterick	10	10	10	10
Butte & Sup.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Cal & Ariz.	58	58 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Cal Petrol.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Cal Petrol pf.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Can Pacific	129	129 1/2	128	129
Central Fdy.	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Cent Fdy pf.	40	40	38	38
Ct Leather	60 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
C Leather pf.	59	59	58	58
Cer de Pas	27	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Ches & Ohio	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
CM & St Paul	38 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
CM & St Paul pf.	67	67	67	67
Chi R I & Pac.	17 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Chi R I & Pac pf.	37 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Chi R I & Pac pf.	47 1/2	47 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Chi & West.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
C & West pf.	18	18	18	18
Chi & N W	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Chile Cop.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Chino Cop.	38	38	37 1/2	37 1/2
Col Fuel	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Con Gas	77 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Con Gas pf.	50 1/2	50 1/2	50	50
Col Gas & El.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Con Prod.	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Cru Steel	47 1/2	47 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Cuban CSug.	27	27	26	26 1/2
Cuban CSug pf.	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Del & Hud.	14	14	14	14
Del & Hud.	170	170	170	170
Domes Min.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Erle	14	14	14	14
Erle pf.	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
F & M S.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
F & M S pf.	28	28	28	28
Gen Electric	120	120 1/2	118 1/2	120 1/2
Gen Motors	55 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Granby Min.	66	66	65	66
Gr Nor Ore	24 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Gr Nor pf.	84 1/2	84 1/2	83	83
Green Can	36	36	35 1/2	35 1/2
Har & Bar.	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Harv Cor.	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Harv of N.J.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Ill Central	88	88	87	87
Inspiration	39 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Int Ag Corp.	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Int Con Cor.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Int Con Cor pf.	41	41	41	41
Int Con Cor pf.	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Int Nickel Cl.	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Int Mer Mar.	18 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Int Mer Mar pf.	77 1/2	77 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Int Paper	25	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Int Paper S.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Kan City So.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Kan C So pf.	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Kenne Cop.	29 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Lack Steel	72 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
L & W	9	9	9	9
L & W pf.	17	17	17	17
Lee & T Ct.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Lehigh Val.	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Loose Wiles	16	16	16	16
Louis & N.	103	103	102 1/2	102 1/2
Max Motor	22 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Maxwell 2 pf.	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Mex Petrol.	69 1/2	69 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Miami	26	26	26	26
Midvale St.	41 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Mo K & T.	4	4	3 1/2	3 1/2
Mo Pac W.	22 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Mon Power	60	60	60	60
Mon Pow pf.	96	96	96	96
Nat Acme	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Nat Biscuit	90	90	89 1/2	89 1/2
Nat Bis pf.	104	104	104	104
Nat C & C.	23	23	21 1/2	21 1/2
Nat Enamel	33 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Nat Lead	40 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Nevada Con.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
NY A Brake	103	103	103	103
NY Central	66	66 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
NY C & S L.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
NY N H & H.	28 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
N & W	96 1/2	96 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Nor Pac	80 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
NS Steel	60	60	60	60

## COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)

	New York	Dec. 16
Dec.	29.90	30.05
Jan.	28.85	29.17
Feb.	28.85	28.77
Mar.	28.85	28.77
Apr.	28.85	28.77
May	28.85	28.77
June	28.85	28.77
July	28.85	28.77
Aug.	28.85	28.77
Sept.	28.85	28.77
Oct.	28.85	28.77
Nov.	28.85	28.77

Spots 30.30, up 20 points.

## LIVERPOOL, England — Spots

opened quiet, prices easier. Sales 3000 bales; receipts 48,000 bales of which 38,200 were American. Good middlings 26.6d., middlings 22.6d. Prices for futures, old contracts; open December, January 20.85, February-March 20.65, April-May 20.49, June-July 20.33. At 12.45 p. m. American middlings fair 23.6d.; good middlings 22.6d.; middlings 22.1d.; low middlings 21.6d.; good ordinary 20.6d.; ordinary 20.1d.

## BOND AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago, and year ago:

	Dec. 16	Dec. 15	Dec. 14	Dec. 13	Dec. 12	Dec. 11	Dec. 10	Dec. 9	Dec. 8	Dec. 7	Dec. 6	Dec. 5	Dec. 4	Dec. 3	Dec. 2	Dec. 1	Nov. 30	Nov. 29	Nov. 28	Nov. 27	Nov. 26	Nov. 25	Nov. 24	Nov. 23	Nov. 22	Nov. 21	Nov. 20	Nov. 19	Nov. 18	Nov. 17	Nov. 16	Nov. 15	Nov. 14	Nov. 13	Nov. 12	Nov. 11	Nov. 10	Nov. 9	Nov. 8	Nov. 7	Nov. 6	Nov. 5	Nov. 4	Nov. 3	Nov. 2	Nov. 1	Oct. 31	Oct. 30	Oct. 29	Oct. 28	Oct. 27	Oct. 26	Oct. 25	Oct. 24	Oct. 23	Oct. 22	Oct. 21	Oct. 20	Oct. 19	Oct. 18	Oct. 17	Oct. 16	Oct. 15	Oct. 14	Oct. 13	Oct. 12	Oct. 11	Oct. 10	Oct. 9	Oct. 8	Oct. 7	Oct. 6	Oct. 5	Oct. 4	Oct. 3	Oct. 2	Oct. 1	Sept. 30	Sept. 29	Sept. 28	Sept. 27	Sept. 26	Sept. 25	Sept. 24	Sept. 23	Sept. 22	Sept. 21	Sept. 20	Sept. 19	Sept. 18	Sept. 17	Sept. 16	Sept. 15	Sept. 14	Sept. 13	Sept. 12	Sept. 11	Sept. 10	Sept. 9	Sept. 8	Sept. 7	Sept. 6	Sept. 5	Sept. 4	Sept. 3	Sept. 2	Sept. 1	Aug. 31	Aug.
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## NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

NEW LOW PRICE  
LEVEL FOR YEAR

Last Week's Net Results of Stock Market Operations Show Substantial Losses Throughout List—Securities Price Range

Pressing liquidation broke out last week on the New York Stock Exchange and the market as a whole fell to new low records for the year. The rails in many instances sold at the lowest prices in recent history and industrial stocks fell to mid-1915 levels. A sharp upturn started late Friday but it was not sufficient to cancel much of the earlier drops and was followed by fresh selling Saturday. The tables below give the price range of the active securities of the New York and Boston markets for the week ended Dec. 15:

NEW YORK STOCKS	High	Low	Last	Dec
Am Can	34 1/2	30 1/2	33 1/2	1 1/2
Am Car & Fdy	60 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2	1 1/2
Am Int Corp	48 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2	1 1/2
Am Lined	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	1 1/2
Am Loco	51 1/2	47 1/2	49 1/2	2 1/2
Am Smelters	72 1/2	67 1/2	69 1/2	2 1/2
Am T & T	104 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	3 1/2
Am Sugar	56 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2	1 1/2
Anacosta	56 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2	1 1/2
Atchafalaya	53 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	1 1/2
At. Gulf	58 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2	1 1/2
Bald Loco	54 1/2	50 1/2	52 1/2	1 1/2
Balt & Ohio	48 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	1 1/2
Beth Steel B	75 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	1 1/2
Can Pac	135 1/2	128 1/2	129 1/2	3 1/2
Cent Leather	63 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	1 1/2
C M & St P	38 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2	1 1/2
Chino	42 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2	1 1/2
Corn Prod	29 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2	1 1/2
Crescent Steel	52 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2	1 1/2
Cuba Cane	28 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2	1 1/2
Del & Hudson	96 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	1 1/2
Erie	154 1/2	148 1/2	149 1/2	3 1/2
Gen Electric	118 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2	1 1/2
Gen Motors	87 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	1 1/2
Goodrich	30 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2	1 1/2
Int Nor Ore	28 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2	1 1/2
Int Nor Pac	89 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	1 1/2
Incorporation	41 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2	1 1/2
Inter Cons	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	1 1/2
Int Nickel	24 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	1 1/2
Int Paper	24 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	1 1/2
Kan City	16 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	1 1/2
Kennecott	21 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	1 1/2
Lack Steel	80 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2	1 1/2
Lehigh Val	53 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2	1 1/2
Louis & Nash	112 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	3 1/2
Mer Mar	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	1 1/2
Mer Mar pf	93 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2	1 1/2
Mer Pet	74 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	1 1/2
Midvale Stl	43 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2	1 1/2
Mo Pacific	23 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	1 1/2
Nat Con & C	24 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	1 1/2
Nat B & St	35 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2	1 1/2
NV, NH & H	29 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2	1 1/2
Nevada Cons	35 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2	1 1/2
N Y Air Brake	99 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	1 1/2
N Y Central	68 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2	1 1/2
Norfolk & W	102 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	3 1/2
Nor Pac	84 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	1 1/2
Ohio Ck Gas	22 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2	1 1/2
Penn	45 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2	1 1/2
Pitt & W Va	21 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	1 1/2
Pullman	115 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2	3 1/2
Ray Cons	23 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	1 1/2
Reading	69 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2	1 1/2
Republic	75 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2	1 1/2
Royal Dutch	70 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	1 1/2
Sears-Robuck	134 1/2	124 1/2	125 1/2	3 1/2
Sinclair Oil	32 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2	1 1/2
Southern Pac	81 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	1 1/2
Southern Ry	24 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	1 1/2
Studebaker	43 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2	1 1/2
Texas Co	124 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2	3 1/2
Union Pac	111 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	3 1/2
U S Rubber	50 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	1 1/2
U S Steel	88 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	1 1/2
U S Steel pf	102 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	3 1/2
Utah Copper	78 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2	1 1/2
Wabash "A"	39 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2	1 1/2
West Union	82 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	1 1/2
Westinghouse	37 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2	1 1/2
Wills-Over	15 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	1 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS	High	Low	Last	Dec
Am Tel & Tel	104 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	1 1/2
Am Coml	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2
Am Gulf & W I	95 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	1 1/2
Bos Elev	30 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2	1 1/2
Cal & Ariz	63 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	1 1/2
Cap Range	42 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2	1 1/2
Davis, Daly	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1 1/2
East Butte	9 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	1 1/2
Int Port Com	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	1 1/2
Int Port C pf	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	1 1/2
Ile Royale	23 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2	1 1/2
Mass El pf	9 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	1 1/2
Mass Gas	79 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2	1 1/2
Nipissing	8 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1 1/2
North Butte	13 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1 1/2
Pond Creek	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2
Sup & Boston	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2
Swift & Co	110 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	3 1/2
Un Fruit	117 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2	3 1/2
Un Shoe	38 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2	1 1/2
U S Smelt	44 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2	1 1/2
Utah Cons	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2

\*Ex-dividend.  
†Advance.

NEW ENGLAND POWER  
SYSTEM'S EARNINGS

Comparative figures of earnings of companies comprising the system of the New England Power Company for October and the 10 months ended Oct. 31, last, are:	1917	1916
Gross earnings	\$257,796	\$179,312
Net earnings	109,522	109,644
Net income	49,978	58,939
Gross earnings	1,217,154	1,661,273
Net earnings	940,524	1,044,759
Net income	441,626	544,367
1st pf dividend	230,484	193,295
2nd pf dividend	90,666	90,666
Balance	120,475	260,406

## SHIPPING NEWS

Receipts of fish at the South Boston mart today were: Steamers Breaker 125,000 pounds, Billow 123,000, Spray 113,000, Heroline 21,000, schooners A. Platt Andrew 54,000, Robert & Richard 55,300, Robert & Arthur 30,000, Patrick 15,800, Athens 4900, Waltham 13,500, Henry L. Marshall 7000, Angie Marshall 10,500, Elizabeth W. Nunan 9500, Sadie M. Nunan 12,000, Little Elsie 1100, Ethel B. Penny 7000, Mary De Costa 4700, Arabia 8400, W. H. Moody 25,600, and Elva L. Spurling 10,800. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$8.50@12, steak cod \$12@17.50, market cod \$7@11, pollock \$7.50@10, large hake \$12@14.25, small hake \$9@10.75, and cusk \$6@8.50.

Gill netters landed about 65,000 pounds fresh groundfish at Gloucester today, mostly pollock. No other arrivals were reported.

OIL PIPE LINES'  
MILEAGE GREAT

Between 55,000 and 60,000 Miles in United States—Standard Oil Concern Chief Owner

NEW YORK, N. Y.—There are 55,000 to 60,000 miles of pipe lines used for the transportation of oil in this country. The Standard Oil concern own about 45,000 miles.

In building up its own transportation system the oil industry has developed a network of trunk and gathering lines reaching from the Mid-Continent fields to refineries on the eastern seaboard, Gulf coast, Great Lakes region and in Canada.

From the Mid-Continent fields to Bayonne, N. J., is about 1200 miles. The transportation rate on a barrel of oil for that distance is 70 cents.

The present complex system, with its pumping stations at certain distances, and overcoming physical obstacles such as mountains and rivers, was developed gradually and cautiously.

The first pipe line was laid in Pennsylvania in 1863, three years after beginning of oil production in the United States.

It was three miles long, but because of faulty construction was too leaky and proved a failure. Two years later, in 1865, a two-inch pipe four miles long, was laid in the same district, Oil Creek. This line corrected faults of the first and established the practicability of pipe line transportation, which was necessary for development of the refining industry.

From that time, the development of the pipe line transportation system continued, gaining headway as new fields farther removed from refining centers were brought in.

To compete for world trade, refining companies found it necessary to locate refineries at the seaboard, which was feasible only through cheap transportation of crude oil. The tremendous foreign business of oil companies never could have been built up if refineries were located at inland points, because of the big cost of transporting refined products in tank cars.

With its ownership of 45,000 miles of pipe lines, Standard Oil has a transportation system far greater in length than any railroad. Comparison ends with length. Canadian Pacific roads operate 12,900 miles, closely followed by New York Central, with 12,500 miles.

The Prairie Pipe Line Company is the biggest Standard Oil pipe line. It has 2000 miles of private telephone and telegraph lines, 23 main pumping stations and 60 field pumping stations. Bureau Pipe Line operates more than 4200 and Buckeye about 2300 miles. Other big Standard companies are the Illinois Pipe, National Transit, Southern and South West Penn.

Among independent companies, Tide Water operates more than 3100 miles and Texas Company 2500 miles of pipe line.

FIRESTONE TIRE  
ANNUAL STATEMENT

AKRON, O.—Several thousand stockholders of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company gathered here Saturday and elected directors of the company for the ensuing year. Of those present 95 per cent were employees or officers of the company.	1917	1916
Net sales	\$21,882,016	\$18,688,643
Net profit	2,414,088	694,326
Sur at repairs, war	1,668,560	300,805
Pat dividend	248,855	248,855
Common divs	360,000	360,000
Surplus for year	1,059,605	143,900

\*Decrease. †After deducting \$6545 dividends on stock purchased for redemption.

## DIVIDEND ON NIPE BAY

President Preston of the United Fruit Company states that any Nipe Bay stock exchanged for United Fruit stock before the close of business on Dec. 20 will receive the United Fruit dividend, payable Jan. 15, 1918. The exchange of Nipe Bay stock for United Fruit stock on a share-for-share basis was authorized at a meeting of the Nipe Bay shareholders Dec. 12.

RESERVE BANKS'  
OPERATIONS LARGE

Discount Transactions During Period Between Oct. 26 and Nov. 23 Big on Account of Second Liberty Loan Financing

NEW YORK, N. Y.—During the four weeks between Oct. 26 and Nov. 23, discount operation of the federal reserve banks, mainly incidental to the financing of the second Liberty Loan, continued large. Following the payment of the 18 per cent installment (Nov. 15) temporary liquidation of discounted bills set in, especially at the New York bank, whose holdings of collateral notes secured by Liberty bonds and certificates of indebtedness show a decline between Nov. 9 and 16 of more than \$92,000,000. Renewed pressure was brought to bear on federal reserve banks during the following week, as a result of large Government operations, mainly in New York.

The New York Federal Reserve Bank's holdings of collateral notes secured by war bonds and certificates increased for the week ended Nov. 23 from \$151,731,000 to \$299,234,000, and total holdings by all banks of this class of paper went up from \$208,229,000 to \$365,492,000. Holdings of other classes of discounts show either much smaller increases, or else, as in collateral notes secured by commercial paper, substantial decreases.

Acceptances on hand show an increase for the period from \$177,590,000 to \$209,905,000, all the banks, except those of New York (a part of whose holdings were purchased by other federal reserve banks) and Chicago, showing larger holdings on Nov. 23 than on the last Friday of October. Aggregate bill holdings of all banks increased during the four weeks from \$271,712,000 to \$449,474,000. Government financing accounts for almost all of the discounting by federal reserve banks during November.

The following table shows charges between Oct. 26 and Nov. 23 in totals of discounted and purchased bills held by each federal reserve bank, also changes in aggregates of other classes of earning assets last three figures omitted:

Fed. Res. Bk.	Oct. 26	Nov. 23	Net Inc.
Boston	\$34,919	\$67,808	\$32,889
New York	305,188	401,151	95,963
Philadelphia	25,599	48,513	22,914
Cleveland	27,699	61,231	33,532
Richmond	17,031	25,500	13,509
Dallas	17,297	19,193	1,896
Chicago	59,838	102,751	42,913
St. Louis	24,147	25,120	973
Minneapolis	11,018	19,303	8,285
Kansas City	25,001	37,658	12,657
San Francisco	17,297	19,193	1,896
San Francisco	17,297	19,193	1,896
Total bills	\$74,684	\$165,907	\$91,223
U. S. Securities	110,042	111,812	1,770
U. S. municipal warrants	233	1,422	1,189
TU inv held	684,589	979,141	294,552

Although the increase of operations has reduced the reserve percentage from 7.17 to 6.47, gold holdings of the federal reserve banks increased from \$1,503,436,000 to \$1,604,704,000 during the same period.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Navigation on the Great Lakes closed Saturday at midnight for the season.

The National City Bank and American Exchange National Bank of New York will pay the usual holiday bonuses in their savings accounts.

The Japanese Minister of Finance recently declared that Japan's financial support to the Allies aggregates more than \$500,000,000.

It is estimated in Canada that the value of munition orders placed by Great Britain in that country since the war began approximates \$1,000,000,000.

Plants manufacturing non-essentials in Pittsburgh will not be given current by the Duquesne Light Company, as a result of orders received from the Priorities Board at Washington.

The Federal Farm Loan Board has asked Congress to authorize the United States Treasury to buy \$100,000,000 of farm loan bonds now and the same amount next year to strengthen the market for the securities.

Since the United States' entrance into the war, federal reserve notes in circulation have increased 195 per cent. At the New York bank the increase has been 115 per cent, while the total of the other banks has risen 258 per cent.

A Baltimore special says the Baltimore & Ohio Company will purchase all of Little Kanawha Railroad, in which it now owns a quarter interest. The remaining three-quarters is owned by New York Central and Pennsylvania. Nearly 3000 acres of valuable coal land are involved. Little Kanawha is approximately 30 miles long and extends from Parkersburg to Owensport, W. Va.

## REAL ESTATE

Papers have just gone to record confirming a sale of the frame dwelling at 10 and 12 Fayston Street, Dorchester, from Louis Goldstein to Bessie Orsonland. The property is taxed on a valuation of \$5600, and the 4497 square feet of land carries \$1600 of the amount.

John H. Hardy, et al, trustees, take title to a frame dwelling and lot of land, situated at 44 and 46 Norton Street, Hyde Park, owned by Charles H. Swan et al. The total assessment is \$2800 including \$400 on the land.

Beatrice A. Glynn purchased from Bennett Rockman, a lot of vacant land fronting on Bigelow Street, extending through to Gerrish Street, Brighton, containing 8000 square feet, valued at \$600.

## DOWN TOWN BUSINESS LEASE

The entire four-story brick building, 23-25 Kingston Street, occupied by Lamson & Hubbard Company, has been re-leased to that company for a long term of years. The owners of the property are the heirs of John D. Bates, Whitcomb & Company, agents for the owners, negotiated the lease.

## SALE IN BACK BAY

Papers were placed on record late Saturday, in the transfer of an improved property at 589 Boylston Street. Nellie H. Estabrook and Emma L. Reed now sell to Arthur S. Peak, the parcel at 589 Boylston Street, which is reconveyed to G. Augustus Holman et al, trustees. It consists of a three-story brick dwelling and 2464 square feet of land carrying an assessment of \$43,000, and the land is valued at \$39,400 of the amount. Frederic Vlaux, Exchange Building, was the broker.

## REAL ESTATE SUMMARY

The files of the Boston Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds for the week ending Dec. 15, 1917:

Transactions	Mtgs	Amount of moneys
Dec. 10.....	82	\$148,890
Dec. 11.....	43	23,512
Dec. 12.....	47	71,424
Dec. 13.....	52	272,947
Dec. 14.....	31	172,659
Dec. 15.....	35	14,250
Totals.....	326	\$1,023,773
Same week last year.....	121	1,731,014
Same week 1916.....	305	1,391,151
Wk endg Dec 8, 17, 23, 30.....	143	562,289

## BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Billings St., 25, rear, Ward 23; C. M. Stuke; alter play house.  
State St., 237-247, cor. Atlantic Ave., 233-247, and Central St., 135-144, Ward 5; Charles F. Choate et al, Denmore & LeClair; alter stores and offices.  
Allerton St., 15, Ward 12; Margaret Dunne; alter laundry.  
Chestnut Ave., 17, Ward 15; Boston Ice







## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

William Adamson, M. P., the new chairman of the British Labor Party, is, curiously enough, the fifth Scotsman to hold that position, the party having elected a Scotsman as its chairman ever since its establishment in 1900. The present vacancy was caused by the resignation of Mr. Arthur Henderson, M. P., who wished to devote more time to his work in connection with the proposed reorganization of the Labor Party. Mr. Adamson, although little known to the general public, is a man whose sincerity and honesty cannot fail to be esteemed by all who know him. His whole heart is set on winning the war, in order that Prussianism, the arch-enemy of democracy, may be destroyed forever. Mr. Adamson was born in Halbeath, Dunfermline, and began work in a coal mine when he was only 11 years of age. He has for some years been general secretary of the Pits, Kinross and Clackmannan Miners Association, with which he has been connected for nearly 30 years. In 1910 he unsuccessfully contested the Richmond Division of Yorkshire, but was returned for West Fife at the close of the same year. Since the outbreak of war he has done good work for thousands of young miners and others in his constituency who have joined the colors.

Belg-Gen. William Crozier, U. S. A., head of the ordnance bureau, whose evidence before a Senate investigating committee is now attracting the attention of the press and people of the United States, has held his present position since 1901. He was educated at West Point, joined the artillery arm, and as early as 1881 began to specialize in ordnance production and use. Since that time he has steadily risen to a position of influence in inner army circles. He has both taught and governed in the Army College, been offered a chair at West Point which he declined, and distinguished himself as an inventor of mechanisms applicable to artillery arms. In 1899 he was a delegate to the Peace Conference at The Hague, and there represented the military as over against the civilian point of view when the United States delegation took positions on issues before the conference. For some of his conduct at this conference he has been criticized by his civilian colleagues on the commission.

James A. Frear, a Republican from Hudson, Wis., is again showing statesmanship by urging on the House of Representatives cooperation with the President in his effort to give the United States a sensible budget system of national finance, with appropriations in the hands of a single committee, and not, as now, scattered in the hands of several committees. Mr. Frear before he came to Congress had built up a worthy reputation in Wisconsin as an able and fearless legislator, whose natural aptitudes and trained powers fitted him to do important work for the State, such for instance, as conduct of a legislative investigation of problems of insurance. On the basis of this investigation his finding, the State proceeded with reform legislation which has made it a pioneer in wise handling of insurance according to Twentieth Century methods. For six years Mr. Frear was Secretary of State in Wisconsin. Then, in 1913, he entered the national Legislature, where he has been gaining in prestige by advocacy of just such reforms as the "budget" system of adjusting national revenue and outgo. It is an interesting fact that before he studied law he served a number of years in the United States signal corps.

William Oliver, chairman of the subcommittee of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, which is to investigate the administration of the United States Navy, with the hearty approval of Secretary Daniels, is a Democrat from Alabama. Prior to his entrance on a Congressional career in 1915, he had been prominent in the legal and political world. A judge of the circuit court and dean of the law school of the University of Alabama, he also had served as chairman of party committees and an organizer of the political life of the section of the State, about Tuscaloosa. He will not bring to the service now assigned him any special knowledge of the technical issues involved, save as he has acquired it during service on the naval committee; but the same is true of the other members of the special committee.

Edward Willis Redfield, who wins the \$500 offered by the National Academy of Design, in New York City for the best oil painting, portraits excepted, submitted at its annual exhibition, is a native of Delaware, now resident in Pennsylvania. His art training began in Philadelphia, at the Academy of Arts, and was supplemented by study in Paris, under Bouguereau and Fleury. His list of prizes and medals won since he began to exhibit in 1905 is long and varied, and includes a number of European and South American judges as well as from the leading art associations and galleries of the United States. He also has had his works purchased by the best private and public galleries of the country, and in addition those in the Argentine and Hawaii. His creditable rank was conceded some time ago, when he was admitted a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

Professor H. Morse Stephens of the University of California, who has ceased being a British and become an American citizen, attributes his decision to the tenor and form of the statement of the aim of the United States, on entering the war, which President Wilson made in his address of April 2. Professor Stephens is a native of Scotland, who was educated at Hallowbury College and at Balliol College, Oxford. He began professional life as a journalist first in London and then in India. Returning

to England he lectured on Indian history, at Cambridge University. Called to the United States in 1894 to teach modern European and especially English history, he remained in Ithaca until 1902 when he went to Berkeley to head the department of history at the California state university, and also supervise its department of university extension. His American associates in the fine art of teaching and writing history have shown their appreciation for his work and for the man himself by choosing him as president of the American Historical Association, and he has held important positions on journals dealing with historical research. Publishers of encyclopedias have used him for expert comment, and textbook makers have found him a serviceable ally as an editor. His reputation originally was made by his writings on the French Revolution. Of late he has begun to loom up as a coming authority on the history of nations facing the Pacific.

## THE ITALIAN RETREAT TO LINE OF THE PIAVE

By The Christian Science Monitor special military correspondent  
LONDON, England (Nov. 14)—The fall of Belluno, on the upper Piave, to the Central Powers, did not indicate that the line of the Piave had been forced, but that the Italians in continuing their retreat on to the line of the Piave had been compelled to abandon the upper reaches of the river. To hold them and the mountains to the border to the north would mean having to fight south, east and north, with a threat from the Trentino from the west as well, because the Piave flows south and west to Feltre, before it turns southeast to the Adriatic.

A glance at the map will show the impossibility of holding such positions by an army which had lost many of its guns, a large proportion of its strength in men, and was retreating as fast as possible to reorganize behind a new line; that this line will not yield any more territory than can be avoided goes without saying, but it is not certain that the Piave is that line, or that what actions are being fought are not still rearguard and delaying actions. The German communiqué of the 10th claimed to have reached the line of the Piave from Susegana (25 miles upstream) to the Adriatic, and the Italian communiqué of the same date admits that Italian rearguards disengaging from the enemy on the same front crossed the river and blew up the bridges. These troops are that portion of the army which have been retreating along or near the coast on a shorter and easier line than that higher up in the mountainous country, where the questions of retreat and pursuit are much more difficult. Here matters are also complicated for the Italians by the thrusts from the Trentino north of the ruined and deserted village of Asiago, the Val Sugana and the Brocchio, which, if successful, would have taken the Italians retreating from the direction of Belluno in the rear. (Later advice shows that this has been met by throwing the Italian left back from Feltre across the Val Sugana.) It is no doubt with the object of separating the upper or northern portion of the Italian forces from the southern, so as to deal with each separately, that the Germans have been striking at the center (Susegana) combined with thrusts from Belluno and the Trentino. If the line of the Piave has to be given up there remains no natural barrier between the invaders and Venice.

Concepts of military perfection would seem to be for the allied forces to take up the line of the Adige and from where it meets the battle line, north of the Italian frontier, through Lake Garda to the Swiss frontier. By this the danger of being struck in the rear, should the Trentino front give way, would be obviated, for the line would be more or less straight and without a bad bend in it. It would, however, mean the surrendering of practically the whole of Venetia, which at that means that this has been taken into consideration is evident from the fact that no one in uniform is now allowed to enter Venice, and the civil population is encouraged to leave by a free train service, so that nothing may offer excuse for the bombardment of the city.

The communiqués of the 13th show that the threat against Venice has become greater through the crossing of the Piave by the Germans at Zenson, 20 miles northwest of Venice. The Germans claim to have made a bridgehead there, the Italians admit the crossing by means of pontoons of enemy groups at S. Dona di Piave, 13 miles from the river mouth, and at Zenson, and state that these groups were repulsed toward the river bank. The battle line there now runs up the Piave, crossed in two places by the enemy, to Feltre, where it bends back west at about a right angle and runs inside Fonzaso, across the Brenta, inside Asiago to north of the Fugazze Pass, where it crosses the frontier and continues outside Italian territory, except at Lake Garda, to nearly the Swiss frontier. The Italian communiqué reports that enemy attacks on the plateau north and northeast of Asiago were repulsed on the night of the 11th-12th and on the 12th, while the Germans claim to have wrested the Monte Longara from the Italians. M. Painlevé's statement of the 13th shows that "at the very earliest moment . . . French troops hurried up and took their place on the Italian front. . . . Today it is the British contingent that is spreading out beyond the Alps." That neither forces have so far been mentioned in communiqués may imply that they are engaged in preparing positions.

**ARMY ENTERTAINERS' LEAGUE**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau  
ATLANTA, Ga.—An Army Entertainers' League of Camp Gordon has been organized among enlisted men at the camp. It will supply entertainments to the men of the thirty-second division. Most of its 50 original members were formerly professional entertainers.

## BY OTHER EDITORS

**Patriotism**  
LOS ANGELES EXPRESS—Prior to our entry into the war a formidable propaganda had been undertaken in certain quarters having for its purpose the discrediting of national patriotism in exchange for a theory of worldwide brotherhood. A feature of this propaganda was its entire lack of a right sense of universal brotherhood. It discredited national patriotism as provincial and narrow, and offered in its stead a horizontal division of men of all nations in the interest of a class. There is far less brotherhood to be realized from a horizontal division of human society into organized and world-wide class consciousness than from a perpendicular separation into national consciousness. The advantage, for many reasons, is with the national division, chiefly because it compels interdependence and close mutual association, within a given territorial limit, among men of all classes. The horizontal or world-wide separation in which a given class, internationally, would be brothers for the promotion of class protection, preference or advantage, would only foster an intensified world-wide class struggle. That is not brotherhood. True international brotherhood is to be worked out, as a realization of nations, as such, each in its own sphere, expressed internationally by better standards, ideals and restraints imposed for a common end and applicable to all classes. True national patriotism is not a bar, but the greatest and most direct aid to international brotherhood. The man or the woman who tries to placate his or her conscience for lack of patriotic feeling for local government on the theory that his devotion is so all-inclusive as to account both for lack of depth and intensity, is farthest from a patriot, by any measurement.

**Prohibition's Latest Victory**  
THE PROVIDENCE JOURNAL—First the Webb-Kenyon law, then the Reed amendment thereto, and now the Idaho anti-possession law—when taken together these enactments make it possible to enact and enforce state liquor prohibition laws as rigidly as the federal law forbidding traffic in narcotics. In the Webb-Kenyon case the Supreme Court affirmed the right of Congress to forbid the shipment of liquor by common carrier into states having prohibitory statutes. The Reed amendment went further by including in the federal prohibition such states as have anti-liquor laws, even when those states do not interdict shipments into their jurisdictions from other states. In the Idaho case, just decided by the United States Supreme Court, state legislation making it unlawful to have alcoholic beverages in one's possession for one's own use is upheld. "The right to hold intoxicating liquors for personal use," says Justice McReynolds' opinion, "is not one of those fundamental privileges of a citizen of the United States which no state may abridge." The court agrees that any rule to the contrary would be incompatible with the State's power to prevent manufacture, gift, sale, purchase or transportation of intoxicants, since there is no way in which one can have possession thereof without doing one or more of the other things forbidden. This decision opens the way to all states to make their prohibition laws so drastic that the pocket flask or the decanter on the home sideboard will be as illicit as counterfeit coin.

**The Open Fire**  
THE CHICAGO POST—This is winter, when we envy the farmer with the wood lot, with its plenitude of windfalls, and the man, the one whom we generally commiserate, who lives in the deep woods with his fuel supply all about him and certain that night and day the well-fed flames will go roaring up the broad chimney of his home. Van H. Manning, director of Uncle Sam's Bureau of Mines, has asked the people to give over their open fires, whether of wood or of coal, because of the waste which comes of a process which develops a minimum of heat with a maximum of fuel. The open grate is cheerful, but the big bricked hearth with its holocaust of wood is a joy and an exhilaration. But this year there should be no back-log studies for the man who does not cut, saw, split and tote in his own supply from the plentiful woodpile of the forest. The use of the open fire in the city home is proof that man harks back lovingly to the customs of his ancestors and that, next up as he is, his heart longs for the broadening life of the pioneer. The open fire helps to make the home. Its absence will be felt, but no good houseman patriot in these days will make either a book or a speech of his lamentations.

**PARCELS FOR NEUTRAL STATES**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
LONDON, England—The following order has been issued by the Army Council:  
"On and after the 17th December, 1917, nothing may be sent to any neutral country in Europe by sample post, or (unless addressed to a prisoner of war) by parcel post, by any person who has not previously obtained a permit for this purpose from the Chief Postal Censor."

Applications for permits should be addressed to the Chief Postal Censor, M.19 d, Strand House, Carey Street, London, W.C. 2. Permits are issued, subject to the fulfillment of prescribed conditions, only to those whose normal and legitimate business is affected. Persons who wish for private purposes to send to the countries affected articles suitable for dispatch by parcel post, or by sample post, should place an order with an appropriate firm in possession of a permit. The dispatch of parcels containing printed matter sent under permit issued by the Chief Postal Censor,

under Defense of the Realm Regulation 24 B is not affected by this order; and persons holding such permits may continue to send such parcels under the conditions stated in their permits.

These permits do not in any way affect the necessity of complying with all other formalities required in connection with the export of merchandise. Attention is particularly drawn to this connection to the necessity for obtaining from the War Trade Department, Westminster, S. W. 1, a license for any goods of which the export is prohibited by royal proclamation or order in council. Copies of the prohibited list may be obtained on application to that department or to the Commercial Intelligence Department, Basinghall Street, London, E. C. 2.

The dispatch of parcels to prisoners of war is subject to special regulations already announced in the press.

## QUESTION OF FRENCH TECHNICAL EDUCATION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France—In many directions there is a feeling that for all the assurances that are given as to what is being done in the way of preparation for improved systems of technical and other education after the war, the great preoccupation of the moment is such that adequate attention is not being given to the matter, and grave risks for the future are being incurred in consequence. M. Astier, who is a senator and president of the senatorial technical education committee, has made an important pronouncement on this subject, warning the country of its danger, and pointing out the neglect of the past. He says that the inadequacy of the training of the workman has been conspicuous in France for more than a century, and he points out how the difficulties of the early part of last century were followed by unsatisfactory apprenticeship laws passed in the middle of it, when such marvelous progress was being made with machinery, and industry was being so rapidly developed. At that time, when France had need of a legion of engineers, chemists, foremen and qualified workmen who were masters of their tasks, and not mastered by them, the country had at its disposal but a small and select personnel, quite incapable of dealing with the great economic stream, the creator of wealth which was flowing so splendidly through Germany and the United States.

Julius Simon then indicated the causes of their inferiority, and an inquiry opened in the closing days of the empire disclosed them in all their gravity and revealed the heavy consequences that would have to be borne in the future. Then the war of 1870 complicated the situation for France. She had to encounter difficulties of every kind. It would be unfair, says M. Astier, through her weakness, and the efforts of her manufacturers and business men for their efforts to rehabilitate the country, but, because its youth was not directed toward active careers, because national education made no preparation for them, all their efforts fell short of what was necessary. Keener and better instructed competitors, helped along by young men who understood their business, supplanted France or got ahead of her in all the markets of the world, even invading the French markets at home. At the beginning of the present war more than 800,000 Austro-German business houses carried on their trade, and probably acted as spies, on the soil of the Republic. Is France then, asks M. Astier, through her weakness, and through forgetfulness of her duties and her interests to allow these people at the end of the war to renew their operations and to increase them? Is she to offer an open field to her competitors, and with folded arms thus to assist their foreign trade? It will be a fine thing for France if she doubles her riches, but she will be poor comparatively if Germany increases her own fivefold or tenfold.

Therefore she must arm her youth for the economic battles of tomorrow. This question ranks above all private affairs; it surpasses the interests of proprietors of businesses, employers, artisans and workpeople. The country itself, its very existence, its prosperity, and its greatness are concerned. It is therefore, he says, for the State, natural defender of national interests, to take the matter of the reorganization of technical education in hand, following the example that has been set it from abroad. A bill to attain such an object as this was introduced in 1905. Having lapsed it was reintroduced with some slight changes by M. Astier himself. It was passed unanimously by the Senate in 1916, after the formal approval of M. Clemenceau, Minister of Commerce, and M. Painlevé, then Minister of Public Instruction. "The business is," said M. Painlevé, "to institute a great national effort in which all our resources and all our enthusiasm will assist. The 'loi Astier,' the most urgent of all, must not be delayed any longer." There is no time to lose, M. Astier insists. In existing circumstances, to put the matter off any longer will be an irreparable mistake.

## RUMANIAN QUEEN IS APPRECIATIVE OF AID

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Marie, Queen of Rumania, in a letter to T. T. Weston, chairman of the executive committee of the Rumanian Relief Committee of America, wrote: "That your aid is offered to my people through my hands moves me profoundly and goes far to uphold me in the difficult but blessed task I have undertaken. With so very reduced means we stand before the errors of a second winter; but thanks to America's generosity, we can face our coming trials with less apprehension."

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## ART NEWS AND COMMENT

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BARNARD'S "LINCOLN"

"How has the war affected art in England?"

That was the question the Stranger expected when he arrived in America. He was asked it again and again, and he answered it at considerable length, for he loves to talk. Soon he began to count the times this question was addressed to him, and soon he began to realize that another inquiry was excellent in numerically and in vehemence. That question was—"What do you think of Barnard's 'Lincoln'?"

The Stranger, being a plain man, and well brought up, made the obvious answer—"I haven't yet seen it."

Presently he discovered, somewhat to his amazement, that many of the most violent critics of this statue had not seen it. They judged it, on their own confession, by a photograph, manifestly a poor print and out of focus. Some of the attacks were so extreme, and wandered off into such silly side issues as to the standing of Lincoln's tailor and bootmaker, expressed in the bagginess of his trouser knees and the creases in his boots, that the Stranger became conscious that his sympathy was veering toward the sculptor.

"All this has happened before again and again," he mused. "Not once or twice in our rough island story has the brick of envy blocked the way to glory; not once or twice have the forces of conformity, compromise and tried tradition been arrayed against the artist who dares to be himself. Why, it began at the beginning. Giotto's nonconformity quite upset Margherita. In my own England, Charles Dickens, wisest and best of men, loathed the Pre-Raphaelites and advocated dire penalties for the Brotherhood, in my hearing a professor of art described the works of Cézanne, Van Gogh and Gauguin as 'insults to his intelligence.' France rejected Rodin's 'Balzac,' and when, in 1908, 60 drawings by Rodin were shown in New York, three eminent American painters described them as 'impudences.' We are all offenders. We are all tradition-mongers. We all (or nearly all) dread the shining nudity of truth. 'Give me what I have seen before,' cries the world of art and life, 'then I am at home.' But the true artist says, 'Come out from your snug home, adventure into reality and be unfraid.'"

"But," added the Stranger, continuing to reflect, the can reflect without information from the Battery to the Bronx. 'I must remain majestically neutral, because I have not yet seen Barnard's 'Lincoln.'"

The Stranger, like America in the world war, tried to be neutral, and failed. He belongs to clubs. At clubs you may see endless magazines and journals without extra cost. He caught the Barnard controversy fever; he caught himself tossing away a magazine or journal in disgust because it had nothing about Barnard's "Lincoln" in it; he pored over photographs of the statue, and when he found that he was beginning to favor an opinion which oscillated between "a calamity in bronze" and "an inspiration to Europe," the Stranger took his head in his two hands and murmured—"Be calm! Be judicial! You have not yet seen the statue."

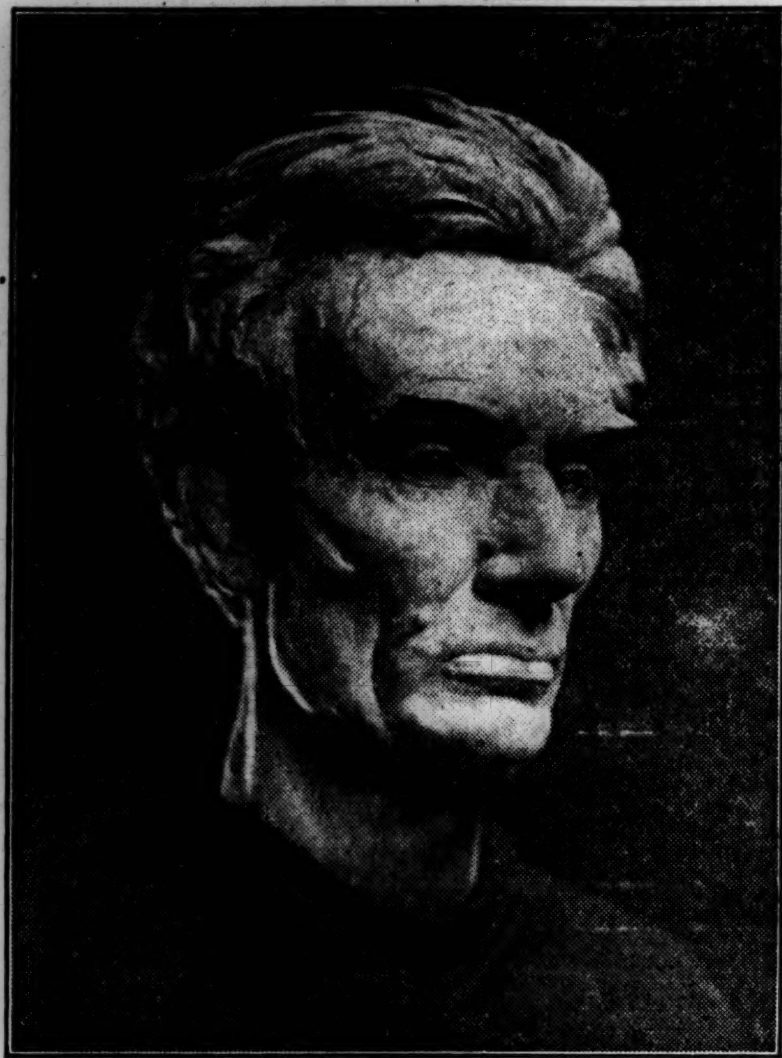
One afternoon he had a shock and an awakening. He opened an art magazine and found page reproductions of the "Lincoln" by Saint Gaudens and the "Lincoln" by Barnard facing one another. The text beneath the pictures plainly showed the editor's intention. The Barnard was given as an "awful example" of what a statue should not be; the Saint Gaudens as an alluring example of what a statue should be.

"Hullo," said the Stranger, "this editor is hoist with his own petard. I am second to none in my admiration of the beauty and gravity of Saint Gaudens' 'Lincoln,' but the Barnard is—why, it's the real thing! Saint Gaudens seeks to give the material man, Barnard the inner man."

He looked around the room. The need to talk to somebody was imperative. Deep in a chair he noticed a well-known painter who was reported to have the courage of his convictions. As he approached him the Stranger noticed that the painter was reading, with great solemnity, the Christmas number of Punch. "Pardon me," said the Stranger, "I know the painter (slightly). 'Look at these two statues and tell me which you prefer.' The painter placed a spatulate finger on the Barnard 'Lincoln' and said, 'Twenty years hence the Gothic sincerity of Barnard's statue will stand for the real Lincoln, and the Saint Gaudens statue will be considered merely pretty.'"

On his way home the Stranger said to the sidewalk—"This beats the band" (you perceive that he is acquainting himself with the American idiom). "The time has come; I must see Barnard's 'Lincoln.'"

Two days later he boarded a Fifth Avenue stage and, after an hour's journey, arrived at the foot of Washington Heights, a gentle eminence, as Lord Beaconsfield described St. James Street; and on the crest, fresh and clear, stands "The Cloisters," a museum that is not a museum, a strangely beautiful building, the bricks laid mainly by the sculptor's own hands, enshrining the Gothic figures that he has collected in France, arranged in "The Cloisters," not as in a museum, jostling one another under glass cases, but as they must have looked in their original home, growing from the structure, peeping here, starting there, surges of beauty and faith. This understanding dedication of the present to the past filled the Stranger with joy. "Here," he said, "is sincerity; here is a man who has the Gothic feel-



Barnard's "Head of Lincoln"

ing and who expresses it frankly, fearlessly and with loving reverence."

So pleased was the Stranger that when he was escorted the few steps from "The Cloisters" (George Grey Barnard's gift to the students of the future) to his studio, he was prepared to be just even to a "calamity in bronze."

"The 'Lincoln' was not in the studio—that is, the statue itself, wrought in bronze, destined for London, was not there—but he saw the plaster cast of the head of Lincoln, the basic head, twice life-size, which is the foundation for the head of the Cincinnati and the London statues. Upon his head the sculptor worked for 125 days, developing it from the mask taken by Douglas Volk. It is a noble and inspiring head and reveals new subtleties and fresh vigor when looked at from the three points of view—full face, right profile and left profile."

Next day the Stranger was taken on a strange and bewildering journey to a bronze foundry in Long Island, to a studio, and there, towering to the roof, in rigid bronze, upon the bright patina of which the sculptor is still working, was the "Lincoln."

It is an imposing and impressive work, the real Lincoln, as he was, as he made himself, as he looked during his life; not the conventional, traditional figure that has built itself since then. Grandly the real Lincoln rises up and out of the transitory body, for which he cared so little, for which some of his present-day admirers care so much.

"It will be my very great pleasure," reflected the Stranger, "to tell the English public what a fine addition to their national treasures they are soon to receive—a work that is worthy to stand within hall of Rodin's 'Burghers of Calais.' But I suspect that when Barnard's 'Lincoln' is placed in the Canning inclosure, the few and fit of the London public who are connoisseurs will be so bored by the effigies (a collection of 'what the public wants' in great-man statuary) that they will demand their removal."

"Indeed, they might well be removed, and this inclosure between Westminster Abbey and the Mother of Parliaments might be dedicated to America, in memory of the day, last spring, when, for the first time in history, the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack flew together from Victoria Tower; and George Grey Barnard might be asked to create for this inclosure, to accompany his 'Lincoln,' interpretations of two other great men from whom America derives much of her best—Emerson and Walt Whitman. These three; but the greatest of them is Lincoln. Him London will see in the rough and rugged vesture of his humanity; will see the spirit of this great man soaring skyward, in the Gothic manner, from the encumbering clay."—Q. R.

## A LINCOLN PROTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
YOUNGSTOWN, O.—As a result of the protests being made against the Barnard statue of Lincoln, soon to be shipped to London, and in accordance with the resolutions of a recent meeting in New York, attended by artists, sculptors and educators, the officers of the Lincoln Memorial University, Cumberland Gap, Tenn., have been appointed a committee to pass on merits of Lincoln statues hereafter to be erected in this and other countries. It is announced by Dr. A. Edwin Burrows of Youngstown, executive secretary of the university.

Dr. Burrows is soon to open offices in Pittsburgh from which he will conduct a campaign for the passage of a federal statute granting the university officials authority to issue permits for the making of Lincoln statues and appraising their merits. He declares:

"The Barnard statue is a grotesque caricature, presenting Lincoln, the ideal man of the world's democracy, as repulsive and imbecile—not the strong, rugged personality of the rail-splitter; so unlike the father, that Robert Lincoln, the son, has expressed his dislike for the statue."

THE SHOWS IN  
PHILADELPHIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Philadelphia correspondent

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—With the close of the fifteenth annual exhibition of the Philadelphia Water Color Club and the sixteenth annual show of the Pennsylvania Society of Miniature Painters, at the Academy of Fine Arts, the art world of Philadelphia for the moment must regale itself with the second annual exhibition of the Print Club in the gallery of the Art Club, and with the summer work of the Plastic Club women, in their little clubhouse, and then possess its soul in patience and wait for the Eakins exhibition, which the Academy is to set up later in December, as soon as Bryson Burroughs releases them from their superb installment in the Metropolitan Museum galleries in New York. In this connection, it is pointed out by the Academy folk that there were very good reasons, acquiesced in by Mrs. Eakins, as to why the Metropolitan was allowed to have the first chance at an Eakins memorial, and for the coming Philadelphia exhibition, it is announced that a large number of important works not shown in New York will be hung on the walls here.

The Eakins furore has aroused a great deal of interest in his work and his curious personality and, among other strange rumors, is the picturesque story that in the garret of the Union League Club there is a painting by Eakins of President Rutherford B. Hayes painted on commission and, though paid for, relegated to obscurity, since it is averred that Eakins painted the President in his shirt sleeves, visibly perspiring, while at work in the White House, on a hot summer day. In answer to the exposition of the Union League committee, the painter is said to have said, "Well, the President did not have time to pose and told me to go ahead as I found him at work." Up to date the picture has not been located, and it does not appear in the list of his known works which Eakins passed on himself, nor do the Leaguers know of its whereabouts.

There is no question, however, about the "personality" of Eakins, and Dr. Holland of Jefferson College, who was painted as "The Dean," amusingly notes that Eakins asked him to wear his old clothes and particularly old shoes, while posing, since he said these "indicated the character of the wearer." It is perhaps needless to say that Mrs. Holland vetoed the "old shoes" idea.

Almost as much "personality" is now being radiated in Philadelphia through the return of Joseph Pennell, who not only figured largely in almost every art center through the exhibition of his war lithographs, but in the city of his birth by reason of his tendency to become a controversial storm center on any subject from art to war. Recently he was the object of interest at Fitz Roy Carrington's lecture on "Landscape Etchings From Dürer to Whistler," which inaugurated the Print Club exhibition, since, in the Whistlerian manner, he was loud in his groans of dissent, as on a subject of this kind Mr. Pennell gives the impression of believing that he is the only authority to be consulted, quoted or to be asked to speak. The speaker perhaps anticipated something of this kind, since he referred to "Whistlerian tremors" as a sort of condition affecting one's judgment of etchings and etchers. Mr. Pennell's pose is a very amusing one, but even its extravagances do not disturb his friends, though like his prophet, the author of the "Gentle Art of Making Enemies," he is likely to rub even the best of admirers the wrong way. Apropos of this it is told of him that at a dinner he was so abusive of a mutual acquaintance that one of the diners said, "Pennell, you must stop that. I can't let you go on that way; Blank is a friend of mine." Whereupon, with a

look and a voice of deep indignation, Pennell replied, "Why, he is a friend of mine too," the inference being, what do you have friends in art for, if you can't abuse them.

Well, Pennell had his innings on Friday night, when he lectured on "Illustration."

However, when Pennell gets his pencil in hand he is forgiven much, even if some of the war work which was so brilliantly displayed here runs to the casual drawing of the commonplace, which is not made any less commonplace because it is a duckyard or a munition factory.

The Academy exhibition, moreover, is indebted to him for a revelation of line and design and a synthesis with subjectivity that ought to be a great lesson to all students more or less troubled by the muddy talk and the muddled lines and even muddier color of the "modernists" of today. Violet Oakley's splendid studies in preparation for her great mural decorations in the capitol at Harrisburg were also a lesson in showing what design, fired by her high imagination and her genius for study and taking pains (one of the attributes of real genius if not its sole one), can do.

This question is uppermost here now, since the jury and the hanging committee of the water color show are more incensed than is called for, by reason of the strictures of William A. Mason, the director of drawing in the Philadelphia public schools, on the current exhibition, Mr. Mason going so far as to say that he would not take his pupils to the Academy for fear they would be affected by the horrors that appear on the walls.

Well, out of 826 pictures, exclusive of the panels, anything is possible, and there is no question but that, in modern exhibitions, the Provincetown School can express itself with all the vulgarity that the sloppy mind and slovenly hand are capable of. One would think that just as the Provincetown people, on one celebrated occasion, sued the publishers of Sally Pratt McLean's book, "Cape Cod Folks," for libel, so now there would seem to be cause for action on the part of that same quaint village for the way in which Ross E. Moffett paints it in dishwater tones and back-alley effects; Reynolds Beal represents it as a town whose streets and houses are vermicular, and vividly red at the top, and the Chaffees seem to view the thing quite humorously.

And then, to complicate matters, while Charles H. Woodbury was justly given the place of honor in the water color show, and gayly claims Ogunquit, Me., as his abiding place, the fell shadow of Hamilton Easter Field of the Thurnscoe School of Graphic Art, also of Ogunquit, "pupil of Gérôme Raphael Collin Gustave Courtois Fantin-Latour and Lucien Simon," as the unpunctuated circular gives it, looms up. He is in favor of throwing overboard everything academic that Mr. Mason thinks is so neglected in the art exhibitions of the day, wherever they yield to the futurist tendencies.

But that our antidotes also come from New England is shown in that Mr. Mason is a New Englander, while the new curator of the Pennsylvania Museum, in Fairmount Park, is Langdon Warner of Boston, who is being cordially received in art and social circles, while John A. Lane, also of Boston, has also come on to help out the arts and crafts people and give them the benefit of Boston's experience. If we are gaining these, it has just come to us we have lost Redfield (E. W.) to Pittsburgh, where this amazing painter of winter scenes in the Delaware Valley, it is understood, will now devote himself to American landscape as affected by the great industrial plants.

With Redfield, who lived at Centre Bridge, on the Delaware, three miles above New Hope, where the New Hope School is at work, and two miles below Lumberville, where Daniel Garber is revealing the famous Bucks County (Pennsylvania) scenery as a new version of the Garden of Eden, the other members of the Delaware Valley School, such as William H. Lathrop, Charles Rosen, Morgan Colt, Sloan Bradin, Robert Spencer and, by adoption, Birge Harrison, are left to compete with the schools of Lyme, Eastern Point, Gloucester, to say nothing of Provincetown, Ogunquit, Peterboro and other points in the great summer colony country of New England.

As for the Print Club, to come back to current things, the exhibitors include not only Frank W. Benson, whose wild fowl studies are now household words in art, but also Timothy Cole, Ernest Haskell, Trey Kinney, Ernest Roth, Roy Peck, Albert Steiner, Howard Higgins and George Bellows. The last-named works have a blackness and a coarseness which suggest the underworld, no matter what the subject; though, indeed, a number of the subjects do belong to this section of the social strata, as, for instance, his prize fight study entitled, "Introducing John L. Sullivan."

The Print Club, under the leadership of Mrs. Jasper Y. Brinton, is doing a great work for the American etcher, and Mrs. Brinton naturally comes to art interests through early associations, the daughter of the late John Howard McFadden, whose collection of 50 pictures of the great masters of the English portrait school of the Eighteenth Century and the great landscapists of the present period, is one of the finest in the world. Recently exhibited in the Metropolitan Museum in New York, it will be housed in the upper stories of a magnificent apartment house in Rittenhouse Square, built by Mr. McFadden and specially arranged to display this rare collection at its best. The collection, with the Widener and with the Johnson collection, strong in Italian primitives, soon to be opened to the public, gives Philadelphia a leadership in matters of this sort which only those who have seen the collections in their present state can realize.

FRANKLIN BROWNELL  
EXHIBITS IN OTTAWA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—If you were to ask a real painter—one of the very elect—why he paints, he probably couldn't tell you, at least not without great heart searchings, for he is too busy to think about it. He would probably say he just feels he must paint, and asks only time and materials with which to express the ideas which come to him. Some painters do their best work under friendly stimulus, others can do little without community enthusiasm, but the real painter is he who, on a desert island, given food and materials, would paint and keep the boat waiting which came to rescue him.

Such a painter as this last is one Franklin Brownell, R. C. A., Massachusetts, born of seafaring folk, who came to Ottawa almost as soon as his

sledges are being unloaded by fur-clad farmers, the same faithful sincerity and deft brilliance of statement animate each one and are unmarred by either eccentricities of technique or color convention. All power to such art, for no one can see it without feeling better.

SOME ADVENTURES  
IN AQUARELLES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The ancient Spanish-built town of St. Georges, Bermuda, is an unbelievably picturesque clutter of low-nestling white and pink and yellow coral or "coquina" houses, on flowery terraces, overhung with palm and mimosa, beneath halcyon-blue skies, and every horizon point set with the intense sapphire or languishing turquoise of subtropical seas. Hibiscus blooms and royal poin-

sky, Thomas H. Benton, Samuel Halpert, Edward Adam Kramer, Walt Kuhn, Elmer L. MacRae, E. Middleton Manigault, Walter Pach, Van Dearing Perrine, Jules Pascin, Max Weber and MacDonald Wright.

The high level of the concourse is maintained by half a dozen leading artists of progressive thought held in restraint by comparatively classic rule—Alden Weir, with his misty green landscape; Childe Hassam, with relatively sober body-color renderings of Spanish Toledo's Puerto del Sol, and our own "Fifth Avenue—April Morning"; Elliott Dainoffield, still on his spectral mountain side, "Above the Mists"; Thomas W. Dewing, whose Whistlerian subtleties of shadowy girls in blue and rose materialize even more delicately in aquarelle than in his accustomed oils; Horatio Walker, as unalterably grave and fine as Millet; and D. W. Tryon, who with quiet mastery projects his individual vision of "Sand, Sea and Sky," and "Evening After Sunset."

The reassuring message of such men's work cannot be repeated too often: namely, that in order to prove he is not a shackled slave of tradition, it is not absolutely necessary for a painter to jump through hoops of flame, or do anatomical contortions, or figuratively juggle raw rhomboids and prisms.

SARGENT'S PORTRAIT  
OF THE PRESIDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A new Sargent portrait is always a matter of great interest. When it is a portrait of a President of the United States, the interest is doubled. When the President is Woodrow Wilson, the interest very nearly becomes excitement, here in Washington, at least. Completed but a few weeks ago and just now hung in the Corcoran Gallery, for a month's exhibition, by courtesy of the National Gallery of Ireland, the painting has already occasioned much divergence of opinion.

The pose is very simple and characteristic. Seated before his desk, the President turns toward the spectator as if about to speak, quietly and seriously. The pose expresses the thinker, the man of deliberation. The head, to which the entire canvas is subordinated, is expressive of calm determination.

Remembering some of Sargent's best portraits, such, for instance, as his marvelously illuminating characterization of Joseph Pulitzer, one feels that this does not measure up to the highest achievement of his genius. On the whole, however, it is a distinguished work, thoughtful, well conceived, and quite worthy of representing the President in the gallery at Dublin.

This, of course, is the portrait made on the unpainted canvas donated by Mr. Sargent to the Red Cross, and auctioned to Sir Hugh Lane for \$50,000. Left under the latter's will, the President was chosen as the subject by the directors, and the sittings took place recently in the White House.

## NATIONAL ACADEMY PRIZES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The awards for the winter exhibition of the National Academy of Design, which is open only for the coming four weeks, have been announced as follows: E. W. Redfield wins the Carnegie prize of \$500 for the best oil painting by an American artist. The Altman \$1000 prize for a figure of genre painting by an American artist is awarded to Daniel Garber for "Boys." Karl Anderson wins the Altman \$500 prize for a figure of genre painting with "Portrait of Mother and Five Sons." The Thomas R. Proctor prize of \$200 for the best portrait in the exhibition goes to William J. Whittemore, and Alice Kent Stoddard wins the Isidor medal for the best figure composition painted by an American artist of 35 or under.

Malvina Hoffman gets the Julia A. Shaw memorial prize of \$300 for sculpture entitled "A Russian Bacchanale," adjudged as the most meritorious work of art in the exhibition produced by an American woman who had not previously received the prize. The Helen Foster Barnett prize for sculpture is awarded to Paul Manship. Sherry E. Fry wins the Elizabeth N. Watrous gold medal for sculpture.

## PENNELL TO DO STEEL WORKS

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Scenes of industrial Youngstown will be sketched by Joseph Pennell, recently home from France and England, where he did similar work in the war factory districts under government commissions. At the conclusion of a recent lecture here on "The Wonders of Work in War Time," Mr. Pennell expressed his determination to make his art survey of the Youngstown steel works for the purpose of sketching its striking scenes.

## FINE ARTS

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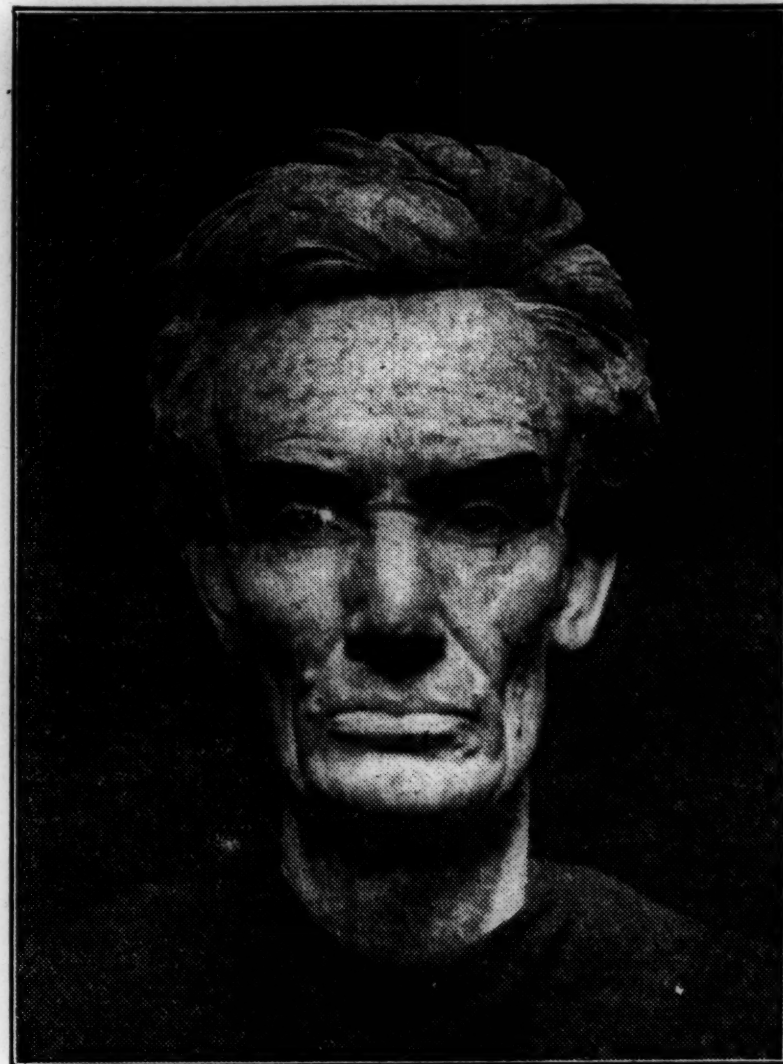
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Full-face view of the Lincoln head



## THE HOME FORUM

## The Kingdom of Heaven

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE spiritual meaning of the Bible makes its truths practical in daily life. So long as a material meaning is accepted one is unable to make full use of these great truths or to enjoy the harmony they bring. This is plainly seen in the wrong view of heaven which many have held to in the past, but which is now fast fading out as the understanding of Christian Science extends. Both the Old and the New Testaments teach in symbolic language that God reigns supreme over all, and that man, by virtue of his spiritual inheritance, is superior to evil, sin, and all wrong beliefs. By taking this symbolism literally many have supposed that God dwells far above the earth in a place called heaven, and that favored mortals go there after the change commonly called death.

Christian Science, making clear the spiritual sense of the Scriptures, sweeps away this falsity and shows that heaven is not a geographical locality but a spiritual state of consciousness. Heaven is not distant either in time or in space, but ever present. Jesus said it is "within you." Heaven is the abiding realization that God is Love, and that divine Love is supreme here and now, everywhere and always. The knowledge of this great truth, along with the consistent daily practice of this knowledge, lifts the individual into heaven, raises him somewhat above the miasma of materialism, above the limited, erring beliefs of the carnal mind, into the clear, harmonious atmosphere of spiritual understanding. This rising to higher heights is therefore not a physical act, but a spiritual process.

It is this consciousness of the allness, everpresence, and supremacy of divine Love to which the Psalmist refers when, in the ninety-first Psalm, he speaks of "the secret place of the most High." It is plain he is not speaking of a place situated high above the material earth, nor yet of a future state, because he shows that by dwelling in this "secret place" one is freed from the diseases, the dangers, the disasters, to which the children of men believe themselves to be subject here and now. Freedom from these ills is heaven indeed. Now it is

evident that in order to enjoy heaven fully one must first understand what heaven is, and how it is to be realized. Mrs. Eddy, with her usual clearness and brevity, gives, in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 590), the key to this scientific understanding in the following definition: "Kingdom of Heaven. The reign of harmony in divine Science; the realm of unerring, eternal, and omnipotent Mind; the atmosphere of Spirit, where Soul is supreme."

One thing that must strike the reader in regard to this practical definition is that there is no reference to an indefinite future time nor to a mysterious hypothetical place. Wherever God, divine Mind, is, harmony must be, since the divine Mind is eternally harmonious. God is ever present and everywhere present, therefore nothing contrary to His nature can be anywhere present. Hence there is nowhere any room for discord. God's irresistible law of harmony sweeps away the belief that discord has any presence, power, or reality. The repentant sinner, experiencing the self-deceiving pangs of sinful sense, is still within the reach of divine Love. The sick, tossing on the bed of pain, can still realize Love's ministering presence. The Psalmist has indicated that, even if a mortal makes his bed in hell, divine Love is there.

We can see, then, what Christ Jesus meant when he taught that "the kingdom of heaven is at hand." We can see how completely his works agreed with his words when he healed the sick, cast out moral evils, and proved that there is no death. He was proving indeed that the reign of harmony is at hand, demonstrating that God's omnipotent law of harmony cannot be resisted, opposed, nor reversed, since there is in reality no power apart from God. We can see, too, how each individual can realize this harmony by getting rid of false beliefs. As these erring beliefs are all that seem to keep anyone from enjoying this harmony to the full, the way is surely plain.

It is the experience of many that, while reading the Christian Science textbook or some other of Mrs. Eddy's

writings, some wrong belief they have been consciously or unconsciously holding is exposed as false, and thus destroyed. The influence of false belief being nullified, the individual awakes to find that the harmony, peace, health, joy, and supply that were believed to be absent are really ever present. Thus the ideas of the unerring divine Mind come to light, replacing the false concepts of erring mortal mind. The same result is constantly taking place at Christian Science services, at Christian Science lectures, and when one individual is speaking to another the words of Truth or communing with divine Love in silent prayer. Thus healing, mentally, morally, and physically, is accomplished, and the individual enters more fully into his birthright of harmony, freedom, and dominion—the kingdom of heaven.

The realization and demonstration of this everpresent reign of harmony is not an enervated state of material ease. It involves, rather, an active, virile combat with the stultifying influences of suppositional error in all its forms. This warfare against the belief in the existence of evil must meanwhile be fought, is being fought, and will be fought, until peace is declared with an everlasting victory on the side of God, infinite good, until, in other words, the scientific fact is universally seen, acknowledged, and proved that all that really exists is God and His ideas.

The need today, therefore, is the willingness to fight, watch, and pray, and to find joy in this ceaseless spiritual activity whereby error and evil are overcome, and Truth and Love are enthroned in the affections of men. Christian Science is meeting this need. "Christian Science appeals loudly to those asleep upon the hill-tops of Zion." So Mrs. Eddy writes in her Message for 1901 (p. 35), and her ringing words reach far and wide, and meet with glad response from willing hearts. "It is a 'clarion call' to the reign of righteousness, to the kingdom of heaven within us and on earth, and Love is the way always."

## Franklin is Convinced

Benjamin Franklin wrote of his intimate friend, George Whitefield: "He had a loud and clear voice, and articulated his words so perfectly that he might be heard and understood at a great distance, especially as his auditors observed the most perfect silence. He preached one evening from the top of the Courthouse steps, which are in the middle of Market Street, and on the west side of Second Street, which crosses it at right angles. Both streets were filled with his hearers to a considerable distance. Being among the hindmost in Market Street, I had the curiosity to learn how far he could be heard, by retiring backward down the street toward the river; and I found his voice distinct till I came near Front Street, when some noise in that street obscured it. Imagining then a semicircle, of which my distance should be the radius, and that it was filled with the auditors, to each of whom I allowed two square feet, I computed that he might well be heard by more than thirty thousand. This reconciled me to the newspaper accounts of his having preached to twenty-five thousand people in the fields, and to the history of generals haranguing whole armies, of which I had sometimes doubted."

## The Brilliances of Winter

Last of flowers, in tufts around  
Shines the gorse's golden bloom:  
Milk-white lilies clothe the ground.  
Mid the flowerless heath and broom:  
Bright are holly-berries, seen  
Red, through leaves of glossy green.  
Brightly, as on rocks they leap,  
Shine the sea-waves, white with spray:  
Brightly, in the dingles deep,  
Gleams the river's foaming way;  
Brightly through the distance show  
Mountain-summits clothed in snow.  
Brightly, where the torrents bound,  
Shines the frozen colonnade,  
Which the black rocks, dripping round,  
And the flying spray have made:  
Bright the ice-drops on the ash  
Leaping o'er the cataract's dash.  
—Thomas Love Peacock.

## On the Prairies

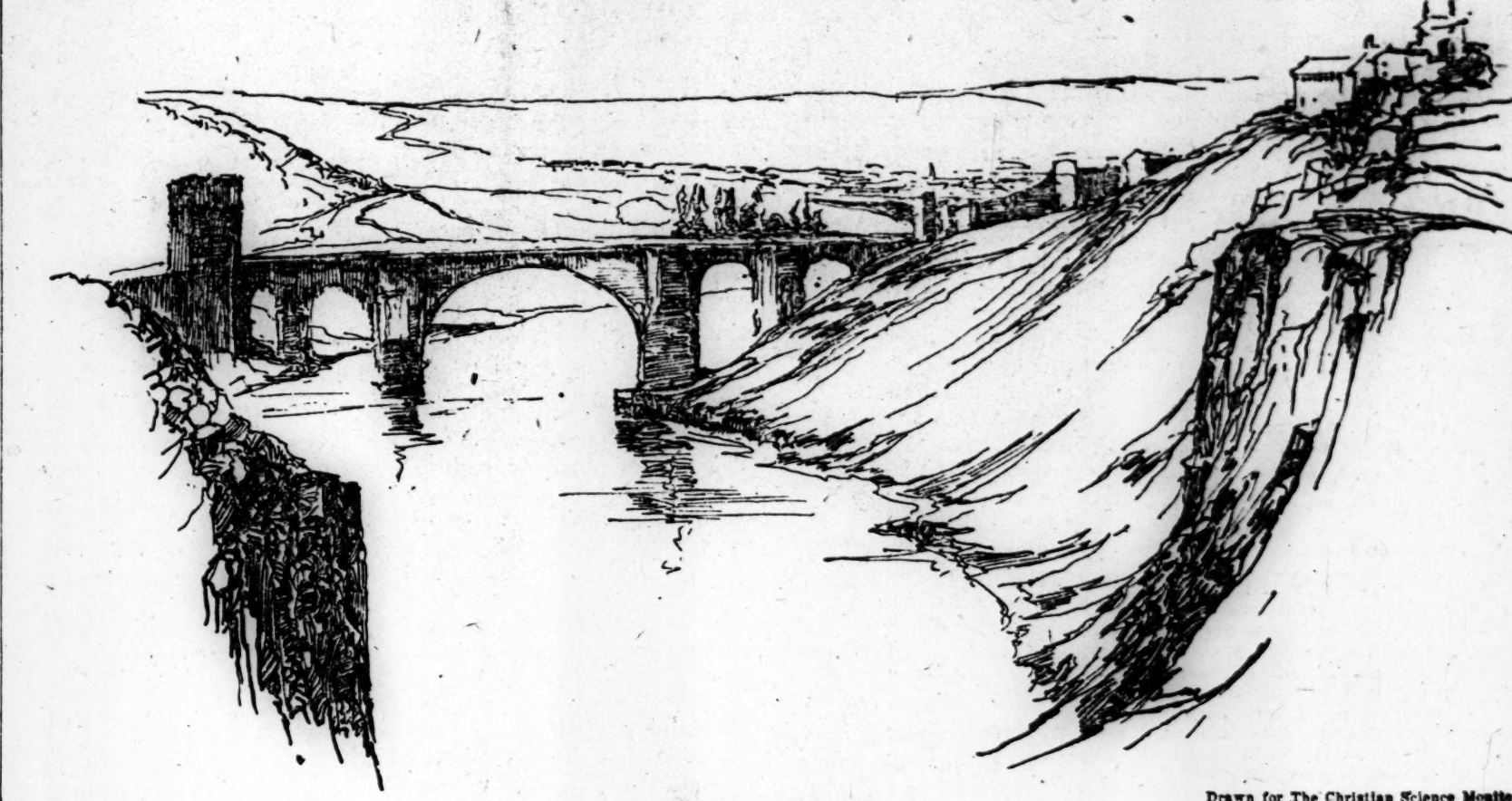
"At the signal note of the bugle the sentinels and patrols marched in from their stations around the camp and were dismissed. The rangers were roused from their night's repose and soon a bustling scene took place. While some cut wood and made fires and prepared the morning meal, others struck their shelters of blankets and made every preparation for departure; while others dashed about through brush and brake, catching the horses and leading or driving them into camp." So Washington Irving, in "The Crayon Miscellany," begins the description of one of his experiences on the western prairies of the United States.

"During all this bustle the forest rang with whoops and shouts and peals of laughter; when all had breakfasted, packed up their effects and camp equipage, and loaded the pack-horses, the bugle sounded to saddle and mount. By 8 o'clock the whole troop set off in a long straggling line, with whoop and halloo, . . . and in a little while the forest, which for several days had been the scene of such unwonted bustle and uproar, relapsed into its solitude and silence.

"It was a bright, sunny morning, with a pure transparent atmosphere that seemed to bathe the very heart

with gladness. Our march continued parallel to the Arkansas, through a rich and varied country; sometimes we had to break our way through aluvial bottoms matted with redundant vegetation, where the gigantic trees were entangled with grassy vines hanging like cordage from their branches; sometimes we coasted along sluggish brooks, whose feebly trickling current just served to link together a succession of grassy pools, imbedded like mirrors in the quiet of the forest, reflecting its autumnal foliage and patches of the clear blue sky. Sometimes we scrambled up broken and rocky hills, from the summits of which we had wide views stretching on one side over distant prairies diversified by groves and forests, and on the other ranging along a line of blue and shadowy hills beyond the waters of the Arkansas.

"The appearance of our troop was suited to the country; stretching in a line of upwards of half a mile in length, winding among brakes and bushes and up and down the defiles of the hills; the men in every kind of uncouth garb, and mounted on horses of every color. The pack-horses would incessantly wander from the line of march to crop the herbage,



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## Toledo, Spain

There is something decidedly grim about many of the cities of northern Spain. The bare treeless uplands in which, for the most part, they stand, serve to enhance the impression. Toledo is no exception to this rule. The position of the city, high above the yellow Tagus, which encircles it on three sides, is exceedingly fine from

a picturesque point of view, and, in the days of a more primitive warfare than that of the present, it was clearly a great natural stronghold, but the general effect, though dignified and magnificent, is forbidding. The history of the beginnings of Toledo is legendary. It seems certain that the city was captured by

the Romans a little less than two hundred years before the Christian era. Later on in the history of Toledo came the Goths, and after them the Moors, who ruled for about three hundred and fifty years, and have left their mark upon the city. In May 1085 Toledo was captured from the Moors by Alfonso VI and

what may be described as Spanish rule proper, began. Toledo was an important city under the sway of all these different rulers, but the height of its prosperity came, perhaps, with the early Sixteenth Century. Toledan history is decidedly eventful and even now the city appears hardly to have emerged from the Middle Ages. Its huge gloomy houses, each built round an inner courtyard, and its narrow winding streets, seem to have little to do with the present day. The ancient Spanish capital is very different from its near neighbor, Madrid, and the present capital seems extraordinarily modern by sheer force of contrast. Old habits flourish in Toledo, and the night watchmen may be seen, going their rounds with their lanterns and staves, announcing the time of night and the condition of the weather in stentorian tones.

## New Hampshire Hills

A little hill among New Hampshire hills  
Touches more stars than any height I know.  
—Witter Bynner.

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## Mr. Winkle on Skates

"Now," said Wardle, "what say you to an hour on the ice? We shall have plenty of time."  
"Capital!" said Mr. Benjamin Allen.  
"Primer!" ejaculated Mr. Bob Sawyer.

"You skate, of course, Winkle?" said Wardle.  
"Ye-yes; oh, yes," replied Mr. Winkle. "I—am rather out of practice."

"Oh, do skate, Mr. Winkle," said Arabella. "I like to see it so much."  
"Oh, it is so graceful," said another young lady.

A third young lady said it was elegant, and a fourth expressed her opinion that it was "swan-like."  
"I should be very happy, I'm sure," said Mr. Winkle, reddening; "but I have no skates."

This objection was at once overruled. Trundle had a couple of pair, and the fat boy announced that there were half-a-dozen more downstairs; whereat Mr. Winkle expressed exquisite delight, and looked exquisitely uncomfortable.  
Old Wardle led the way to a pretty large sheet of ice; and the fat boy and Mr. Weller, having shoveled and swept away the snow which had fallen on it during the night, Mr. Bob Sawyer adjusted his skates with a dexterity which to Mr. Winkle was perfectly marvelous, and described circles with his left leg, and cut figures of eight, and inscribed upon the ice, without once stopping for breath, a great many other pleasant and astonishing devices, to the excessive satisfaction of Mr. Pickwick, Mr. Tupman, and the ladies; which reached a pitch of positive enthusiasm, when old Wardle and Benjamin

Allen, assisted by the aforesaid Bob Sawyer, performed some mystic evolutions, which they called a reel.

All this time, Mr. Winkle, with his face and hands blue with the cold, had been forcing a gimlet into the soles of his feet, and putting his skates on, with the points behind, and getting the straps into a very complicated and entangled state, with the assistance of Mr. Snodgrass, who knew rather less about skates than a Hindoo. At length, with the assistance of Mr. Weller, the unfortunate skates were firmly screwed and buckled on, and Mr. Winkle was raised to his feet.

"Now, then, sir," said Sam in an encouraging tone; "off with you, and show 'em how to do it."  
"Stop, Sam, stop!" said Mr. Winkle, trembling violently, and clutching hold of Sam's arms. "How slippery it is, Sam!"  
"Not an uncommon thing upon ice, sir," replied Mr. Weller. "Hold up, sir!"

This last observation of Mr. Weller's bore reference to a demonstration Mr. Winkle made at the instant, of a frantic desire to throw his feet in the air, and dash the back of his head on the ice.

"These—these—are very awkward skates; ain't they, Sam?" inquired Mr. Winkle, staggering.

"I'm afeard there's a orkard gen'm'n in 'em, sir," replied Sam.  
"Now, Winkle," cried Mr. Pickwick, quite unconscious that there was anything the matter. "Come; the ladies are all anxiety."  
"Yes, yes," replied Mr. Winkle, with a ghastly smile. "I'm coming."  
"Just a goin' to begin," said Sam,

endeavoring to disengage himself.

"Now, sir, start off!"  
"Stop an instant, Sam," gasped Mr. Winkle, clinging most affectionately to Mr. Weller. "I find I've got a couple of coats at home that I don't want, Sam. You may have them, Sam."

"Thank'ee, sir," replied Mr. Weller. "Never mind touching your hat, Sam," said Mr. Winkle, hastily.

"Needn't take your hand away to do that. I meant to have given you five shillings this morning for a Christmas-box, Sam. I'll give it you this afternoon, Sam."

"You're very good, sir," replied Mr. Weller.

"Just hold me at first, Sam; will you?" said Mr. Winkle. "There—that's right. I shall soon get in the way of it, Sam. Not too fast, Sam; not too fast."

Mr. Winkle stooping forward, with his body half doubled up, was being assisted over the ice by Mr. Weller, in a very singular and un-swan-like manner, when Mr. Pickwick most innocently shouted from the opposite bank:

"Sam!"

"Sir?"

"Here, I want you."

"Let go, sir," said Sam. "Don't you hear the governor a callin'? Let go, sir."

With a violent effort, Mr. Weller disengaged himself from the grasp of the agonized Pickwickian, and, in so doing, administered a considerable impetus to the unhappy Mr. Winkle. With an accuracy which no degree of dexterity or practice could have insured, that unfortunate gentleman bore swiftly down into the center of the reel, at the very moment when Mr. Bob Sawyer was performing a flourish of unparalleled beauty. Mr. Winkle struck violently against him, and with a loud crash they both fell heavily down. Mr. Pickwick ran to the spot.

Mr. Pickwick was excited and indignant. He beckoned to Mr. Weller, and said in a stern voice, "Take his skates off."

"No; but really I had scarcely begun," remonstrated Mr. Winkle.

"Take his skates off," repeated Mr. Pickwick firmly.

The command was not to be resisted. Mr. Winkle allowed Sam to obey it in silence.

"Lift him up," said Mr. Pickwick. Sam assisted him to rise.

Mr. Pickwick retired a few paces apart from the by-standers; and, beckoning his friend to approach, fixed a searching look upon him, and uttered in a low, but distinct and emphatic tone, these remarkable words:

"You're a humbug, sir."

"A what?" said Mr. Winkle, starting.

"A humbug, sir. I will speak plainer, if you wish it. An impostor, sir."

With those words, Mr. Pickwick turned slowly on his heel, and rejoined his friends.—Dickens.

## The King of Space

An albatross in a storm is a wonderful sight. No matter how furious the gale, no matter how fierce the hurricane squalls of Cape Horn, the great bird soars up against the blast grim and serene. Then wheeling, he comes sweeping down on the wings of the gale at a speed so tremendous that it cannot be less than eighty or ninety miles an hour, when, describing a low but immense circle, with the tip of his lee-wing just brushing the top of the giant waves, he again takes his flight upward against the storm. No living creature conveys the idea of boundless freedom so perfectly as the King of Space, the Wandering Albatross.—Paul Eve Stevenson.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., MONDAY, DEC. 17, 1917

## EDITORIALS

### Investigate, but Drive Ahead

INQUIRY, close and persistent, at Washington into the conduct of the Government, and, at this time especially, into the conduct of the war, is legitimate, democratic, and wholesome. The people of the United States are their own rulers; it is their business, as well as their right, to know how the tasks which they intrust to their representatives and servants are being performed. No department of the Government is immune to supervision and scrutiny, as none ought to be. Those properly authorized should at all times be at liberty to examine the books, to pass upon the methods employed, and to determine and report, according to their lights and judgment, whether the interests of the nation are being scrupulously conserved and safeguarded. A thorough overhauling, periodically, of the machinery of government, regardless of personal feeling or vanity, and regardless also of partisan sentiment or advantage, makes for safer and more efficient administration. These propositions cannot be seriously questioned. They were incorporated by the founders into the republican governmental system. They are basic. Neither in times of tranquillity nor in times of stress have they been discarded as nonessentials.

Investigation is active at Washington now. Congress is desirous of learning more about the progress of war preparations than it has seemed best to the Government to make public. Congress has a right to know: it has a right, at least, to demand, through its regularly constituted committees, satisfying assurance with regard to any doubt that may arise in its membership as to the adequacy of these preparations. It is the sworn duty of Congress to see to it that the war is being prosecuted efficiently and vigorously. That it may satisfy itself, and that through it the people may be satisfied, concerning the earnestness and capacity of the department chiefs and their assistants in every branch of administration, it is justified in making its most insistent inquiries. But it does not follow that, because such inquiries are instituted and carried on, the integrity or ability of any department head or assistant is thereby impugned. If there is anything wrong anywhere, anything that vitally concerns the conduct of the war by land or by sea, the sooner that fact is discovered the better. If there is a shortage of guns, of ammunition, of equipment, of supplies; if incompetence, or weakness, or treachery develop in any quarter; if the United States is not taking the part it should rightfully take, or the part it is capable of taking, neither Congress nor the nation can know these things too soon.

Investigation should, by all means, go on. The more searching and impartial it is the more gratified should the people feel. Investigation, if conducted with an eye single to the welfare of the nation and the allied cause, should inspire confidence rather than create alarm. Sensational stories based on revelations made, or alleged to have been made, by Congressional committees should be condemned, where they are not summarily suppressed. There is no cause for anxiety in reports that certain kinds of war work have not been proceeding so rapidly as expected. There is, on the other hand, cause for pride and congratulation in the fact that the nation has made such tremendous progress as it has made toward a war footing in eight months. More particularly is there cause for pride and congratulation that the nation is getting its pace, and that, with the preliminary stages past, its production in all the lines of war industry will be multiplied, many times over, in the next eight months.

Let there be investigations, and let them result in the correction of mistakes and the reform of abuses; let the War Department, the Navy Department, the Shipping Board, the Transport Service, the Ordnance Bureau, the Food and Fuel administrations, be subjected to a thorough inquiry; let nothing escape the scrutiny of the investigation committees, but, meanwhile, let the arsenals, the munition plants, the shipyards, the recruiting service, and all the activities of war, drive ahead, pausing for nothing, and let the people, trusting their Government and backing their President, supply the motive power with as little question, and with as generous a response, as have characterized their responses to Treasury appeals up to this hour.

The enemy would like nothing better than to create distrust, among the people of the United States, in the ability of the Government at Washington to meet its responsibilities. The Government at Washington, it should be remembered, no matter how dark the hour, has always met its responsibilities. "God reigns, and the Government at Washington still lives!" were the inspiring words James A. Garfield uttered from the steps of the Sub-Treasury on Wall Street, New York, in speaking of the martyred Lincoln, in an hour when the spirit of the whole nation was shaken, and these words aroused the people to newness of purpose and energy. Not all the days before the Republic will be bright while it is engaged in the greatest fight in its history, but the darkest will be lightened by the remembrance of the perils bravely faced and gloriously overcome by national unity, solidarity, and trustfulness in the past.

### M. Thomas and the French Socialist

THE tour which M. Thomas, former French Minister of Munitions, recently made through some of the great industrial centers of France was, in many ways, curiously instructive. M. Thomas is undoubtedly one of the ablest men in the Socialist Party, and his remarkable work as Minister of Munitions gained well-deserved praise from men of all parties, not only in France, but in all the allied countries. His decision, however, some months ago, to withdraw from the ministry of M. Painlevé and thus to endorse the decision of his party to take no part in the

Government, has left him in a difficult position. No one can accuse M. Thomas of any lack of patriotism, but, as time goes on, and the extent of the German intrigue in all countries becomes better defined, it becomes more nearly impossible not to admit that such projects as the Stockholm conference are inspired by Germany, and largely organized and supported by German propagandists.

The French Socialists' support of this conference makes it peculiarly difficult for a man like M. Thomas to discuss such questions as France's war aims, and to emphasize such doctrines as "no annexations and no indemnities," even with the most careful safeguards as to meaning, without placing himself in a party largely separate from the rest of the nation.

M. Thomas is, in fact, "in arnis again." He has not, it is true, definitely joined that class of French Socialists who find the chief attraction in the prospect of peace in the fact that peace will enable them to throw themselves, with renewed vigor, into the old class warfare. Nevertheless, one misses, in the speeches delivered during his recent tour in France, that spirit of conciliation and looking forward to a new and better state of things which one looks for in the utterances of Gustave Hervé, Jules Guesde, Marcel Sembat, and many others.

In his speech at Montceau-les-Mines, M. Thomas declared that, after the war, the working people would be in a vastly stronger position to bring about the realization of their demands, because they had taken the greatest part in the task of national defense. No doubt such a statement is abundantly true. Many statesmen, in all parties and in many countries, maintain that the conclusion of peace will find just such a state of things as M. Thomas predicts. Those, however, who see farther, go beyond this, and look for this "strengthening of the people's position" to come about in an entirely different way, and to express itself after an entirely different fashion from that which M. Thomas and those who think like him expect. As Gustave Hervé said, recently, Socialists are inclined to forget that "the people" are really, and can only be, "the whole nation," and that no settlement can be permanent which deals hardly with, or unjustly with, any section of the nation. It is this view, of course, honestly recognized and faithfully adhered to, on both sides, which alone can bring a true labor settlement either now or at any time.

### India's Contribution

THE detailed account which was given, in two recent dispatches to this paper, of India's contribution to the allied cause, is one of the most remarkable of the many remarkable stories which have been unfolded during the last three and a half years. India's instant decision, on the outbreak of the war, that the cause of the Empire was emphatically her own cause, and her instant response to the call for help, received grateful recognition in the United Kingdom before the war was many weeks old. Thus, Mr. Asquith, speaking in the House of Commons, declared that, in all the moving exhibitions of patriotism which the war had evoked, there was not any which had more touched the feeling of the House than the message sent by the Viceroy of India, announcing the magnificent response which the princes and people of that country had made to the Empire's need.

And yet, that was only the beginning. Since then India has shown, during every month that has passed, a loyalty and devotion surprising even to those who know her best. Since then Indian troops have fought and won in France, in Egypt, at the Dardanelles, in Persia and Mesopotamia, and in German East Africa, to mention the better-known theaters. In addition to sending these forces abroad, paying for their maintenance whilst abroad, equipping them, and keeping them reinforced, the Indian Government has had to deal with an aggravated form of that border strife which, for many years past, has been one of the chief difficulties on the northern frontiers.

Then India's contribution in the way of supplies has been no less remarkable. India is before everything else an agricultural country, and has sent great quantities of wheat overseas to the United Kingdom. Her business men, however, were not content with this, and, in 1915, when a munitions branch was set up in the country, workshops and private factories in large numbers were established to turn out shells for the Ministry of Munitions. In those days, the value of this enterprise could not well be exaggerated. Equally important was the energy with which the great question of the supply of raw materials was grappled with. India is the main source of supply for the Empire of several mineral products, such as manganese ore and saltpeter, and those figures that are available show that every effort is being made to keep up the supply of the former, whilst the whole saltpeter output has been reserved for gunpowder manufacture.

The energy and loyalty which have been manifested are, of course, bearing good fruit. They have completely changed the status of the country in the eyes of the United Kingdom and of the Dominions, and "India a self-governing state, an equal partner in the Empire" is no longer the hazy dream of the Nationalist, but very practical politics.

### Open Disloyalty

ONE of the most remarkable features of Canadian public life, during the last few months, has undoubtedly been the forbearance of the authorities in regard to the open expressions of disloyalty which have come from various opponents of the Government. Whether or not this attitude is a wise one is, for the moment, beside the point. What is very much to the point, especially at the present hour, is that the Canadian people should realize, quite fully, the kind of opinion which is giving its support to the party headed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and, so far as anything to the contrary has ever been stated, is welcomed by that party. It is easy, of course, to indulge in vague charges, and, at election times, such charges are usually to be very largely discounted, but

anyone who desires to expose the disloyalty of the extreme section of the "Quebec Party" need not travel far to find all the instances he may desire, and many more than he could make use of.

Canada is at war, engaged in a struggle everywhere admitted to be the greatest which the world has ever known; her utmost strength is needed, not only in money and men, but in energy and attention, and yet some of her newspapers are filled with statements which in peace time would be seditious, but in war time are simple treason. Thus, those who have followed the situation with any degree of care must admit that the indictment brought against the extreme Quebec party, recently, by the Hon. Rufus Pope, a member of the Federal Upper Chamber, is only in accord with simple fact. "I want to say, here and now," he declared, "that I for one object when I read, in the city and rural press of Quebec, articles of a very seditious nature." A paper printed beneath the windows of the Bishop of Chicoutimi talked, he said, of the near downfall of the Empire, and talked of it as a matter of no importance. Sedition was taught, day after day, and year after year. The work of the British fleet was referred to as piratical. Clerical sheets, circulating only amongst the clergy, spoke openly of Austrians, the enemies of the country, delivering the Pope from his captivity; whilst another openly championed, "during these days of war," the breaking up of the Confederation.

When this has been said, the tale of charges has been by no means exhausted. Open incitements to violence and open commendation of violence have been everyday occurrences, and all this, as Mr. Pope remarks, without a protest from high quarters.

Now if there is one thing which a nation cannot afford to do in war time, it is to take risks in the matter of loyalty. And no party wishing to receive and retain the confidence of the nation can afford not to dissociate itself, in the most decided way possible, from all disloyalty. The party led by Sir Wilfrid Laurier has not repudiated any one of the acts referred to, and the rest of Canada will know what to think, and how to act.

### The Home Weeklies and Magazines

SO-CALLED histories of American literature, broadly speaking, in their efforts to display an artificial, rather than a natural, development of literary taste in the United States, have actually gone to the trouble of avoiding telling many of the things they should have been particular to tell. In the main, they deal with a very small, if select, circle of writers, and with the very limited and inconsequential group of publications affected by these writers. They studiously overlook the popular writers and the popular mediums of literary expression, during what may properly be called the formative period in the national literature of the United States.

The grandfathers and grandmothers of this generation in the United States read Irving, Emerson, Thoreau, Hawthorne, Poe, Holmes, Longfellow, Whittier, Aldrich, the "Atlantic Group" and the celebrities, or, as they might be called, now, the "highbrows," generally, but their reading was not confined to these, or to Dickens, Thackeray, Collins, Reade, the Brontës, Eliot, Tennyson, Lytton, Trollope, or to the Victorians as a whole. American readers read widely and deeply in the fifties, sixties and seventies, and whatever else they read, they read one or more of the "Home" weeklies or magazines. That is, they read Godeys, the Waverley, Arthur's, the Ledger, the Fireside Companion, and more than would care to confess it read the New York Weekly. They read Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, Mary Kyle Dallas, Sylvanus Cobb Jr., Alice and Phoebe Cary, Theodore Tilton, Henry Ward Beecher, Amy T. Randolph, Ned Buntline, and T. S. Arthur.

One would not like to be understood as saying that all of them read all of these; but one would not mind being understood as intimating that nearly all of them, at one time or another, read nearly everything the home weeklies and magazines had to offer. Godey liked to please the refined feminine taste, and, as a rule, had no place for fiction in which the hero and the heroine were not members of the very best families; preferably the very best families of Philadelphia. Money counted for a good deal; the principals in the tale had necessarily to come from families that resided in brownstone fronts with mansard roofs, but pedigree counted for more than cash always in the final adjustment, and a romance that did not culminate in Mendelssohn and the swell of a great church organ would hardly be accepted by the editor. The Ledger, on the other hand, had an eye out for the mysterious, the Waverley sought the purely romantic, and the Weekly would touch nothing but the adventurous and the tragic.

But Arthur's Home Magazine, a Philadelphia periodical, was somewhat different from all the rest. It had a field of its own, and clung to it to the end, or as long as the nation and the times supplied a clientele. Arthur's made a specialty of the young man and the young woman in financial distress. When the former appeared upon the scene, as a rule, he arrived in the crowded and heartless city with tired feet and a crust of bread in his pocket, always his very last, and always very hard. The heroine was almost invariably from a once proud and wealthy home, now, alas, so reduced that she was compelled to venture out into the same crowded and heartless city, daily to earn a pittance for her parents. It was always a pittance, never more and never less. The story seldom went farther than the middle of the third chapter before the young man with the crust and the young woman who was slaving for a pittance met in the strangest and most unexpected way. By the beginning of the fifth chapter he had been given an advance of a dollar a week in his salary, while the heroine had become head saleswoman in the button department. From this time on, everything else hinged on whether the parents of the young woman would permit her to go out of her set that she might wed a young man who came to the city with nothing but a hard crust in his pocket, and there were always three or four chapters in which his pride suffered poignantly from some thoughtless remark made by Claudine concerning a doubt she had heard

expressed by a saleswoman in the glove department as to the unwisdom of marrying on \$8 a week; but this only paved the way for the making-up chapters, and the joy that came with the announcement that Edward's salary would be \$10 from the first of the year.

No need to follow the thread of the story farther; no need to reopen the plots of any of the stories of the period, for they have all been worked over many times since then.

But there is occasion, at least, to remark, concerning the popular periodical literature of the grandfathers and grandmothers, that it was clean, that it was written in fair English, and that, usually, it taught good manners and good morals.

### Notes and Comments

It is a happy thought that throughout Christendom the bells should be rung to celebrate the fall of Jerusalem. No event of the war thus far has so keenly touched so many hearts as the wresting of the Holy City from the long possession of the Turk. But why not get the jubulations over on one and the same day? Could there be any better day on which to celebrate the event all over the Christian world than Christmas Day? Would not the great metallic chorus rung out on the birthday of the Prince of Peace serve, not only to celebrate the return of his city to his followers, but to emphasize anew the fact that the Allies are fighting for the great fundamentals of Christianity, on which alone a permanent Christian peace can be founded?

SOMETHING will have to be done, of course, in the way of limitation of the "tintinnabulations of the bells." It may be best to define expressly what is meant by a bell. Hooters, whistles, foghorns, and factory sirens, all going off in one loud, cacophonous chorus the whole livelong day as one strove to imitate the spirit of the great event—what a Christmas celebration it would be, to be sure! After all, the best classic instance of the celebration of a great victory is, perhaps, that furnished by the city of Lemberg, in Austrian Galicia. Upon the anniversary of a victory over the Turks in the Middle Ages, a trumpeter mounts the lofty tower of the cathedral church. Softly and gently over the sleeping city there steal the clear, clarion-like notes of a lovely hymn of victory. If we could only import the trumpeter of Lemberg to every church tower in Christendom on Christmas Day!

ONE of the women speaking for suffrage, before a committee of the United States Congress, the other day, in referring to the capability of women for the duties of citizenship, pointed to a great electric chandelier blazing at full power in the committee room while the sun was shining brightly through the windows, and said that this was one of the things which women would not stand for, if they had a part in managing the affairs of the nation. Neither, let it be added, would they stand for the burning of gas lamps in Boston streets all day long, if they had a part in the management of the affairs of that city.

THE fact that the British Government, on economy bent, has discontinued the use of foolscap paper for official correspondence, has called forth a mild discussion as to the origin of the name. Most authorities are agreed that it is due to the watermark, a fool's cap, with which this size of paper was adorned, but when it comes to the question of who first introduced it, authorities differ. Some say it came from Germany, and point to the fact that German paper, bearing a foolscap watermark, and dating from 1479, was exhibited in the Caxton exhibition of 1877. Others credit the claims of Sir John Spielmann, who had paper mills at Dartford, towards the close of the Sixteenth Century. And yet others lay it all to an order made by the Rump Parliament, which enjoined that the royal arms in the watermark be removed from the official paper of the House, and "a fool's cap and bells substituted." So, after all, one takes one's choice.

AN authoritative announcement, from Washington, to the effect that employees in munition factories will not be allowed to enlist without permission from their employers, has been too long deferred. The result is that the munition factories have lost, through enlistment, employees whom they could not well spare, having regard for the filling of government contracts. Many of these employers now find it difficult, if not impossible, to obtain skilled or experienced help, because it is so largely incorporated in the army. A strict interpretation and administration of the selective draft would have prevented this; a stricter interpretation and administration of the draft should now intervene to remedy the mistakes already made, and to prevent a repetition of them. If experienced and skilled artisans are to be enlisted, or drafted, they should be given the standing of soldiers, dressed in uniforms, and, until all places are filled, assigned to the munition and war supply factories.

IN VIEW of the condition in which Jerusalem was found by the British, upon its evacuation, there is apparent ground for the presumption that the Turk has not altogether reverted to barbarism by reason of his intimate contact with the German militarist.

It is a fact of interest to many people in the United States that three great-grandsons of John Brown, whose activities against slavery fired the hearts of the Abolitionists in the United States, and had no small part in bringing about the Civil War, have enlisted in the present conflict, and are in the naval service. They are Russell B. Chamberlain and John R. Scott of Portland, Ore., and John Brown Jr. of Seattle, Wash., grandsons of Salmon Brown, a son of John Brown. It is significant of the westward drift of Americans that the homes of all three should be on the Pacific Coast. John Brown's home was successively in Connecticut, New York, and Ohio, before he settled in Kansas, where, of course, he was long conspicuous as a champion of the rights of the Negroes, before undertaking his famous raid on Harper's Ferry.